The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5779. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# ALBANY.

### Passage of the New Charter for the City of New-York.

### Scenes and Incidents Attending the Debate.

### The "Destroying Angel" in a New Role.

### Burial of the Hatchet by the Big and Little Indians.

**Passage of Charter No. 3 in the Assembly–Collapse of the Young Democracy–Everybody Satisfied–The Prospect in the Senate–Passage of the Brooklyn Police Bill–The Arcade Railroad, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

A charter for New-York City has finally passed the lower House, and by an almost unanimous vote. If it is not the best that could be devised, it is certainly better than anything that the respectable portion of the citizens of New-York had reason to expect from this Legislature, and will enable the people of that City hereafter to secure a good government by simply taking an interest in municipal elections and concentrating their vote on one candidate–the Mayor–who is to be made responsible for the proper administration of all the Departments. As already announced, the new charter had been made the special order for this morning immediately after the reading of the journal. It had been prearranged that the charter should be put through its final passage before adjournment, and an engrossed copy of the document had already been prepared and reported by Mr. PLUNKETT, the Chairman of the Engrossing Committee. The Speaker directed the strict enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule, and all permits to the privileges of the floor were expressly revoked for the day. The galleries, however, were densely packed, and apparently by friends of the bill. Mr. TWEED was the only Senator who came down to look after the fate of the charter, and after ascertaining that it was safe he retired and left it in the hands of his friends.

THE CURTAIN RISES.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, a motion was made that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, which was carried. Speaker HITCHMAN then announced the special order to be the bill to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York. Mr. KIERNAN moved that the special order be postponed. He proceeded to say that last week a caucus of the New-York delegation was held at which it was agreed.

Mr. FIELDS here rose to a point of order–that the gentleman had no right to divulge on the floor of the House the proceedings of a caucus.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken–Mr. BURNS having, in the meantime, got in a denial that the caucus agreed upon anything, he, together with others, having, as he said, withdrawn and refused to be bound by it.

Mr. KIERNAN then asked, as a matter of justice, that the bill be postponed until a caucus of the New-York delegation, called for this evening, should be held.

Mr. FIELDS again called the gentleman to order, and moved the previous question on KIERNAN'S motion to postpone. Considerable confusion ensued. KIERNAN several times tried to speak, but was called to order; the previous question was ordered, and the motion to postpone was lost by a large majority.

THE CHARTER IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Speaker then called Mr. FLAGG to the chair, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the special order. After the Clerk had read the first section of the new charter, Mr. FREAR moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. KIERNAN rose to a point of order, his point being that such a motion as that of FREAR could not be made at that time with a view to a subsequent motion to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. The Chair decided the point of order not well taken, and FREAR'S motion was carried.

THE COMMITTEE RISE.

The Committee then rose and the Speaker resumed the chair. Mr. FREAR now moved that the House disagree with the report of the Committee and that the charter be ordered to a third reading, and on this motion he called the previous question. Amid great excitement–during which PETE MITCHELL undertook to instruct the Speaker in his duty, and was sarcastically informed that the Speaker would hereafter take his directions from the gentleman from New-York, [laughter]–the previous question was ordered by a vote of 71 to 52.

MEMBERS EXPLAIN THEIR VOTES.

On the call of the roll several gentlemen took occasion to explain their vote. Mr. HUSTED said he had read the new charter and he believed it to be a good one, and he furthermore believed that every good thing invited discussion. He was therefore opposed to the gag of the previous question and voted no. JACOBS took similar ground and also voted no.

THE CHARTER ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The yeas and nays were then called on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was so ordered by the following vote:

AYES–Messrs. Ainsworth, Allabens, Alvord, Baker, Baldwin, Bamler, Banker, Bemus, Bennett, Bergen, Berry, Blair, Blossom, Bolt, Bradford, J. Brown, Burns, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Clark, Cook, Coos, Cullen, J. Davis, J. T. Davis, Decker, Deming, Dodge, Droll, Ely, Empie, Fields, Flagg, Flynn, Frear, Fuller, Green, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Haber, Hennessey, Hewitt, Horton, Howe, Hull, Husted, Jacobs, Jarred, Johnson, Jones, Kilham, Krack, La Moree, Lanahan, Littlejohn, Lyon, Martine, Mooney, Moseley, Mulford, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, Northrup, Oatman, O'Keeffe, Parker, Patrick, Payne, Pearsall, Pease, Plunkitt, Ransom, Ray, Roberts, Ronan, Selkreg, Seward, Shanahan, Sleight, Super, Snow, the Speaker, Stevenson, Sturges, Sweet, Tighe, Van Steenburg, White, Wilson, Winans, Woods, Young–96.

NAYS–Messrs. S. L. Brown, V. P. Brown, Cavanagh, Flanagan, Franklin, Graham, Hyatt, Irving, Kiernan, Lowery, Maddox, Merchant, Mitchell, M. C. Murphy, Pierce, Remer, Walker, Wright–18.

Several members wishing to be excused, got off five-minute speeches for or against the charter. Mr. SELKREG (Republican) said that during the three years he had been a member of the House he had sustained the Commissions now existing in New-York, simply because of the obnoxious features of every measure that had been proposed as substitutes for them. At the same time he had no part in the creation of these Commissions, and he was opposed to them on principle, and believed they had been injurious to the Republican Party of that City. Now, we had presented to us a charter for New-York, which was, in his opinion, the best, by all odds, of any yet offered, and would produce a better government in that City than had been seen for years. He therefore cheerfully gave it his support.

Mr. JACOBS, Democrat, said that, inasmuch as a majority of the New-York delegation and of the House had decided by the vote on ordering the previous question that it was the wish of the party that this charter should pass, he should vote for it, although he had not read it and did not know what its provisions were.

Mr. KIERNAN, Democrat, said he supposed the die was already cast and the bill was bound to pass the House. He was not opposed to it as a whole; but he had some amendments that he desired to make to it which would, in his opinion, make it more acceptable to both parties. He knew there was an alliance existing between members of both parties to put the bill through in its present shape, and he could only submit to the power of the majority and content himself by voting no.

Mr. FRANKLIN, Republican, voted no because he had not had time to read the charter, and he objected to going it blind on any bill.

Mr. HUSTED thought the charter a good one, and for that reason he supported it. He believed that the Mayor, who was to make the appointments under the charter, would not dare to appoint other than good men, who would be acceptable to the better class of citizens of both parties.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republican, believed that the Republican Party had been in error in imposing on the City of New-York this system of Commissions appointed by the Legislature, and the sooner they reversed their action the better. He had consulted leading Republicans in reference to the charter now under consideration, and they told him that it was as acceptable as any that was likely to pass the present Legislature. Therefore, acting under the best light he had on the question, he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NELSON, Democrat, said he voted against the charter presented last week because it did not wipe out all the New-York Commissions. But the present bill did, and therefore he should support it. He wished to call the attention of those gentlemen who cracked the whip over the "hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy" [laughter] to the vote cast in this House last Winter on the School Commission and the Tax Commission for New-York. On referring to the record, he found that every Democrat from that City then voted for these "Commissions." It did not lie in the mouths of these men to accuse country Democrats of sustaining New-York Commissions.

Mr. KIERNAN explained that the "Commissions" referred to were appointed by the local authorities, which made all the difference in the world.

Mr. FIELDS, Democrat, was the last to explain his vote, which he did by saying that he was elected on the issue of a repeal of the Commissions, and had uniformly voted for every bill that tended to secure that object. He had examined the provisions of the present charter, and found that it not only abolished all the Commissions, but was, in his opinion, the best charter, as a whole, that had yet been presented.

FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. FREAR, who had thus far engineered the charter in its rapid progress, and made all the motions by which it was pushed ahead, now finished up the job by moving that it be put on its third reading. The motion was carried by a vote 94 to 5; and as the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill, the remnant of the "Young Democracy," who had fought stubbornly up to this point, now began to cave in, one after another, and all the New-York delegation, with the exception of Col. MURPHY, were finally recorded in its favor. MURPHY was unanimously voted the only plucky and consistent man of the entire gang. KIERNAN, in finally recording his vote for the charter, took occasion to express the hope and belief that the dark clouds that had obscured the Democracy of the City and State would now be dispelled, and the party would once more move on in harmony. SNOW, Democrat, who occupies a seat next to KIERNAN, congratulated his friend from New-York that the "destroying angel" that swept over the House last week and took away so many of the children of Israel had brought them all back again. By the time the roll was called through the House had worked itself into the best of humor, the hatchet was buried, and everybody appeared satisfied when the Clerk announced that the charter had passed by a vote of 116 to 6.

BROOKLYN'S CHANCE.

Taking advantage of the unalloyed bliss that prevailed in the happy family, JACOBS now arose and asked the unanimous consent of the House that the Brooklyn Police bill now have its third reading. As the Metropolitan Police Commission had been destroyed by the vote just taken, he was sure there could be no objection to the passage of the bill organizing a Police for Brooklyn.

Mr. WHITE suggested that the passage of a charter for New-York by this House was not exactly equivalent to making it a law, as it had yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and be signed by the Governor; but he did not, however, wish to be considered as objecting to the third reading of the Brooklyn bill.

No objection being made, the bill was put in its third reading, and passed by vote of 108 in the affirmative to none in the negative.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The new charter will probably be taken up in the Senate on Friday, and the general impression now is that it will pass that body by the aid of Republican votes. GENET, NORTON and CREAMER will oppose it to the last, and unless it gets at least two Republican votes it cannot pass.

FAVORABLE REPORT OF THE ARCADE BILL.

The only item of interest in the Senate proceedings today was the presentation of a unanimous report from the Railroad Committee in favor of the Arcade Railway. The amendments made to the bill in Committee require that the Company shall obtain the consent of a majority of the property-owners on Broadway before making excavations under the sidewalks, and that nothing shall be done to endanger Trinity Church.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Senate, in Executive Session, has confirmed the following list of Notaries Public:

Henry W. Cooper, John Linn, Melvin Brown, Alexander H. Reavey, J. Hooker Hammersley, Wm. C. Lusk, Edmund Coffin, Jr., Theodore Martine, Benj. F. Lee, Henry W. Bookstaver, Cornelius R. Disosway, James Farrelly, Smith Ely, Jr., Duncan McGregor, Watson J. Hildreth, Edward McKinley.

S.

### Probable Action of the Senate–The General Election Bill–Attempted Reorganization of the Brooklyn Water Board.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.–At the evening session of the Senate the Charter was reported from the Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Cities. It will be reported to-morrow or Friday. The Senatorial branch of the Young Democracy will try to amend it, and failing in that, will probably vote for it as it is, all except GENET, who will fight it to the last and go down with colors flying, as Col. MURPHY did in the Assembly. The Republican Senators have not decided what course to adopt, but if the Charter cannot pass without their votes they will probably be had. A caucus of Democratic Senators was held to-night after the adjournment, but nothing was agreed upon with reference to the Charter.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The General Election bill drafted by Judge WATERBURY was considered in the caucus and referred to a Committee to decide what should be done with it.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

The bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Water Board was up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this evening, when GENET moved an amendment to the clause legislating ARCHY BLISS out of office so as to retain him, and oust NORTHRUP. The Republican Senators supported the amendment, and it was carried, which so enraged Senator MURPHY that he moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also carried.

### Norton's Election Bill–Colored Voters–The Erie War–Further Argument before the Railroad Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, March 30.–The bill introduced today by Senator M. NORTON provides for the repeal of all laws compelling registers or inspectors of election to require colored voters to take an oath different from that required of white voters. It also provides that colored men shall be interrogated and challenged in the same manner and for the same causes as white men, and the registers and inspectors shall not reject a colored man's vote, except for the same causes for which it is their duty to reject a white man's vote. A violation of the act is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. The bill also punishes unauthorized persons acting or attempting to act as registers, inspectors, canvassers, commissioners, or in any capacity as an officer of elections, by imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

THE ERIE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. BURT appeared before the Assembly Committee on Railroads today, and repeated in substance the argument he made before the Senate Committee last week for the repeal of the act of 1869, authorizing the classification of railroad directors so far as it effects the Erie Road. Mr. THOMAS G. SHERMAN, of New-York, as counsel for the Erie Railway managers, replied. He criticised the professional conduct of Mr. BURT in appealing in the mingled capacities of counsel and client, and denied, on his own personal knowledge, some of Mr. BURT'S statements about the financial management of the road. But even if all the charges made against Messrs. FISK and GOULD were true, they furnished, he said, no reason for repealing the act of 1869, which had been passed to protect the interests of New-York by giving a degree of stability to the management of the railroads, and thus strengthen them against hostile combinations, and which must be continued in force for the interests of both the City and the State of New-York. In the case of RAMSAY against the Erie Railway, FISK, GOULD and others, Judge PARKER has just filed his decision denying the motion lately argued before him at Owego, where FISK and GOULD asked to perpetually enjoin the plaintiff's proceedings; and also denying the motion to set aside the order procured by the plaintiff for the examination of A. S. DIVEN.

# SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

### Recent Legislation with Regard to Them Denounced.

### Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute.

### Addresses by Peter Cooper, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, Hon. Hiram Ketchum, and Others.

The great hall of Cooper Union was filled last evening by an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to listen to addresses on the general subject of sectarian schools.

The stage was occupied by clergy and laity in considerable numbers, prominent among whom were Mr. Peter Cooper, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Booth, Samuel Willets, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., and others.

Mr. PETER COOPER presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

ADDRESS OF MR. COOPER.

Mr. PETER COOPER, on taking the chair, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting. He said: We have met, my friends, to consider a subject of unmeasured importance to our City, our State and nation. The subject for our consideration will be the means necessary to preserve, protect and perpetuate in purity our glorious system of public and general education. What interest is there, my friends that can compare in importance with a system that provides instruction for every class of the community in all those branches of knowledge that are so indispensable to enable the rising generation to know their rights, and perform those duties that devolve on every American citizen. We cannot, my friends, too seriously and too constantly remember that the price of our liberties is perpetual vigilance. We will do well to remember that even the sincerity of those who desire to break up our system of public instruction, is no evidence of their wisdom or the correctness of the principles they advocate, as Paul, the Apostle, must have been equally honest and sincere when he verily believed that he was doing good service by haling men, women and children to prison and to death. I trust, my friends, that every sect and party in our City will yet come to see the wisdom of providing for the poor as well as for the rich. It is now about forty years since I was first elected a member of the Common Council of this City. At that time a number of the wisest and best men of this community had become convinced that the private schools and the charity schools, that had been tried and were found to leave a large mass of the children to grow up in entire ignorance–at that time those noble men presented a petition to the Common Council asking for a tax on all real and personal property of the City for an amount sufficient to provide for a continued system of public and general education. Those wise men saw the necessity there was that provision should be made for the children of some three or four hundred thousand foreigners that are annually landing in our City to be educated, and they should be encouraged to mingle with the mass of our children, and grow up in love and respect for the institutions of our country. This they should do, instead of growing up in clans and fighting one against another, as they were then in the habit of doing, even at that early day. Such practices, I trust, will never again disgrace our City.

He then presented the resolutions, which were read and received with tumultuous applause. They are as follows:

*Whereas*, It is a fundamental principle of our whole polity to keep Church and State entirely separate–a principal incorporated into our National Constitution, and also into every one of our State Constitutions; and

*Whereas*, It is our profound conviction that the sacred interests of religion, of conscience and of domestic peace require this separation to be strict and perpetual; and

*Whereas*, This sound principle has been violated in this State and City, and more than half a million dollars annually of the public money of this City is abstracted from the City Treasury and given to certain churches and church and sectarian schools; thus uniting Church and State, and making the State support the Church; and

*Whereas*, The union of Church and State, in all ages and in all countries, has led to oppression and bloodshed; and,

*Whereas*, Education is essential to the intelligent exercise in a free country of the rights of citizenship, and to the preservation of our free and tolerant Government, hence the American doctrine that the State owes an education to all its children as an obligation, and not a charity, and each child has a right to demand from the State a generous and unsectarian secular education, such as shall fit him to be a citizen of a free and tolerant Republic; and

*Whereas*, In every country where the State assumes this obligation, intelligence and prosperity increase, while, on the other hand, in every country where secular education has been left to the Church, ignorance, bigotry and oppression, political and religious, continue; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we enter our emphatic protest against the appropriation of public money or property by City, State or National authorities for the establishment or support of sectarian schools and institutions.

*Resolved*, That every such appropriation is a violation of the sacred principles of religious liberty and equality before the civil law of all denominations, principles which have been the glory of our institutions in the past, and have been illustrated in the complete separation and independence of Church and State.

*Resolved*, That any and every religious sect which attempts to support its churches, sectarian schools or church charities by the public money raised by general taxation is, by that act, uniting Church and State, introducing sectarian bitterness into politics, and deserves the condemnation of all good citizens.

*Resolved*, That every such appropriation of public money is an attack upon the free non-sectarian public schools of this State, which schools now–with a liberality worthy a great Republic–offer, free of cost, to every child in the State a generous and tolerant education.

*Resolved*, That section 10, chapter 876 of the laws of 1869, relating to the City of New-York, which in fact, though not in name, appropriates nearly a quarter of a million of dollars annually to a few sectarian schools in this City, is unnecessary, was not called for by the people, is a violation of the American doctrine of equal toleration to all religious sects and public support to none, and unless repealed will at once, and for the first time, introduce sectarian rancor into American politics, and array at the ballot-box the Protestant against the Roman Catholics.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature be petitioned and is hereby called upon to repeal the said section, and to take the yeas and nays on the vote, in order that the people may know what members are for the free schools and what members are for a State Church and for turning education over to the bickerings of religious sects."

When the applause had subsided, Rev. H. W. BEECHER was introduced.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on rising, was received with great applause. He said: I heartily sympathise with you in your presence this evening. There has not been recently, on any occasion which called the citizens together, a more momentous occasion upon which we ought to act as a council of citizens, understanding the ground on which we stand, with a distinct apprehension of the measures we should pursue, and the future which we propose to ourselves. For we propose to ourselves not simply to oppose the operation of this section 10, chapter 876, which has been foisted into the Legislature of the State in a manner neither wise nor honest, but we propose to ourselves to see to it hereafter that there be no chance, either directly or indirectly, to do that which this section has done, and is now doing, namely, destroying the fundamental principle and nature of the American system of education, by ingrafting upon it the European notions of schools and churches. I say this section is fraudulent and dishonest; that is, it never was made a question before the people. It never was passed by the Legislature in consequence of discussion and an intelligent call from the people to pass such an act as that. It was brought on at the heel of the session without being known by most of the citizens, nor were the operations of this section at all comprehended by the great majority of the people even in this City where its full operation is felt. I am not here to-night to say one single word against the foreign population which we have, for just so soon as they are American citizens they cease to be foreigners. When they become our citizens we extend toward them the most generous and fraternal feelings, and say they shall have just exactly the same chances and the same liberties that we have, and we say further that they shall not have one single one more. [Applause.] Nor am I here to play off the prejudices of one sect against another, for I hold the Roman Catholic sect is one of the most venerable and religious and respectable, and has just the same rights under our republican Government as any of the sects of Protestantism have. We are not disposed to put one burden, or tax or disability on them which we would not be willing to place on any other with which we are severally in communion, and I say if this monstrous act which has been perpetrated upon us had been perpetrated to the advantage of the church to which I belong, I would not have felt less indignant against it than I am now, when that sect has influenced the intrusion of this section on our legislation. Nay, I hold that there are some things that are no longer to be debated, and one is this–that in America, American ideas are to prevail. [Applause.] I don't say this in a spirit, as a kind of catchword, to get your applause, but I mean it. That what you call American ideas, have a philosophical basis, and they stand for very defined and distinct ideas of Government and of policy. I don't speak with disrespect of European ideas, which I make the antithesis of American. I hold the European idea is that of consolidation of Government. The American idea is that of distribution of Government. The design of the European Governments is to include just as many functions as possible in each organ. That of the American is to specialize the functions and to have an organ for each separate function. The European idea is that the Government should take charge of the interests of the State, that the central Government should be centralized with a supreme authority over the many departments of the State. The American is that the central Government should have the least possible power, and that the functions which in Europe are performed by the central power are here performed by a distribution of several different tribunals. Thus in Europe the Church is included in the State, but we have separated them here and say the State has no business with the Church. In Europe the Church is connected with the State, is connected with the Government; but we have no such here. Let the Church take care of religion; let the State take care of civility, and let them not meddle one with the other. Now this separation of functions and specialization of organs is American, and it is American not in one sense, but because we have adopted it; because we have made it the basis of our State and national policy, and we have found it to be so good that we propose to hold on to it. For we say the Legislature shall have the making of the law, but when that law comes into discussion, the Legislature is not to be permitted to sit in judgment. We have the Judiciary, and when they pronounce their decision, we do not permit the Judge to put on his cap and execute it, but leave that matter to the hands of the Executive. We separate all the functions and give them to different tribunals, and that which we do in State affairs we propose to do, and in the same spirit, through the whole procedure of the State, both in Federal and local affairs. Now, the moment you unite secular education and religious education you have gone back on the American idea. You have undertaken to make the school-house do what should be done by three separate institutions–the family, the Church and the State. The State organizes the school for a political reason, for its own preservation demands intelligence in the voter. It is the creature of the vote, and the vote must be blind. With this view the State is interested in education, but further than that it has no right to meddle. If the school teaches religion, it usurps the place of the State. Now, there is one thing which we have a right, as Americans, to say, and that is that we won't be dictated to. [Applause.] We are willing to defer to the superiority of the European universities and schools of note. We have been engaged in other work than study–the lifting up of a nation–but when it comes to the organization for the benefit of the Government, we say to Europe, "Stand out of the way; we know more of the matter than you do." We do not object, therefore, that emigrants bring with them their educated notions of free schools, but when they bring European notions of civil policy, we stand on the threshold and warn them back. Where is the European patent Government that raised its people to the eminence to which our system has elevated us? We have studied the welfare of the people, and among other things have found out the necessity of intelligence based upon virtue, and in this lies the secret of our national prosperity and individual happiness. Now we don't intend to go back to this. We propose to stand by our Common Schools as we have hitherto done, to guard them against every possible danger, and above all against the danger of the priestly hand. [Great cheering.] Allow me to say I admit that I have no charge to bring against the great Roman Catholic body which is mainly interested in this change of policy. I do them the credit to say, whoever has brought about this controversy, they have not. In the Syllabus it was announced distinctly that these free common schools under the care of States and secular hands were to be disapproved and denounced. The Roman Catholic journals have put the question in the clearest and plainest possible manner, and they state their determination to overthrow the school system. It is a fair conflict between America and the old Roman ideas, and while I give men credit for their candor and honesty, it makes our task the easier to meet them and combat them on the tribunal of public discussion. In respect to the merits of this question, let me say in the first place experience has shown that free common schools conducted without sectarian bias are not alone possible but profitable. The State gives no education, but the citizens themselves, acting through their own government, tax themselves for the education of themselves and their children. In the European countries education is a gift conferred upon its poor subjects with graciousness, but in this country the people are themselves the Government, and they educate their children with the means they provide for them. It is said those free schools bring up an irreligious class of men, but by the American idea of subdivision of functions it does not follow you are to religiously educate the child at school. This is done at home and in the Sunday-school, but in reality this whole question is a revival of the old worn-out method of European monarchies, and what has it done there? I am not afraid to compare our people, educated in the common schools, with the people of any nation on the globe, and this American idea, which has resulted in so much good, it is not our intention to change. It is said that the consciences of our foreign brethren demand that there should be religion in public schools, but that we know is not all they desire. Are we to fill up that yawning gulf deep as perdition–a perverted conscience? [Applause.] It is not against the conscience that the child shall be educated in secular knowledge and religious knowledge, but both processes shall not come under the auspices of the State. Let the priest control their religious education and let the State govern that portion of their education which fits them for the right of citizenship. But this is altogether a question of school or no school–of free public school, without sectarian bias; but the arguments to maintain this assertion I leave to the gentlemen who follow me. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, expressed his satisfaction at the spirit of unanimity and enthusiasm evinced on the question, and hoped that the time would never come when an American audience would remain apathetic when the safety of their common school system, untampered by sectarianism or bias, was endangered.

ADDRESS OF MR. DODGE.

After Mr. BEECHER had concluded his address, which was listened to with the deepest attention, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE was introduced. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have been so often warned of danger to our republican institutions if such or such contingencies should happen, that I sometimes fear we become so accustomed to the warning that it may be difficult to excite us to effort when the real danger is at hand. The presence of this assemblage this evening tells us, however, that we need have no fear on this hand. I am oppressed with the conviction that we are met this evening in the presence of dangers, which, unless they are met and averted, must end in the destruction of our peculiar and cherished system of government. It is the glory of our institutions that here every sect and every man may worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience–may manage their ecclesiastical affairs just as they please, provided they do not in any way infringe on the rights of any other sect, or so insist on their peculiar privileges as to interfere with the working of a system which is intended for the good of all. There is no disguising the fact that we have in our midst a sectarian element which in all its past history has been opposed to the education and elevation of the masses, and which claims to be the true and only representative of the religion of our Savior.

Acknowledging ultimate responsibility and allegiance to a distant foreign Power, temporal and spiritual, the great mass of their adherents have come to this country to escape the oppression and poverty of the old. Ignorant and superstitious, they have been educated to rely implicitly on their spiritual advisers and instructors, with little or no knowledge of our peculiar form of government, are yet, in a very short time, admitted to all the privileges of American citizenship.

Now, if these persons, when thus taken into partnership with us in this noble inheritance, which has been purchased for us by such sacrifices of blood, labor and treasure by our fathers, would become really and truly Americans, severing all allegiance with the institutions or power of any other country, there would be no danger in our partnership; but we all know the fact that the Romish Church in the United States (and by that I mean the Catholics in the United States) are part and parcel of the great Papal power, which has its center in Rome, and whatever they may claim as Americans, they are the subjects of the Pope, and through their priests are bound with chains stronger than iron to the dictates of that foreign Power which in all its past history is utterly opposed to the principles of popular government and popular education. "By their works ye shall know them." We have only to read their history in the past, and look to Spain, Italy and Mexico to-day, to see what America would be and will be, if they can succeed in destroying our common schools. They come among us, we open our arms and give them welcome to all the privileges of our free and happy country. We throw around them the protection of our laws; we offer them a liberal portion of our landed inheritance without money or price; we offer to educate their children free of all cost, with books, and facilities of which our fathers never dreamed, to educate them in Christian morality, to give them a sacred regard for truth and justice, a love of country, and to instil into their minds the grand and liberal principles on which our institutions are founded. He would teach them frugality, industry, temperance; and never was there at any time more need of teaching the moral law of the Bible–"Thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not covet." We invite them to come and sit down under our vine and fig-tree, our common school, and none shall molest them or make them afraid; but they say, No; you teach our children the Bible, you allow them to read history which may teach them what we do not wish them to know; that our Church, when it has the power, will not allow others to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences–and as you do not pretend to give the children a religious education, we demand to have our children where we can educate them according to the dogmas of our Church, and make them as good subjects of a foreign Power as if they had been born there; so that we can hold all our people by the strong hand of sectarian influence; and, we demand, therefore, that all other sects shall be taxed to support our Church schools. Now, I ask you, fellow-citizens, is this not so? and do not we all feel and know it to be so–they do not care for the Bible, or what they call the Protestant Bible, but which we call the English Bible, being in our schools. If we should offer to substitute the Douay Bible, it would not answer, unless we would at the same time allow their priests to teach it and with it their peculiar dogmas. No! no! it is the influence of our public schools, and their democratic character, free from all sectarian bias, the mixing of their children with ours, the tendency of these schools to promote the true type of American character, and the danger that they may break loose from the chains of Ecclesiastical authority. This is what they fear; they are conscious of the advantage of holding their people in one mass and offering them to either political party which would yield most to their demands; they have got the taste of blood, and are more ravenous than ever. They make no secret of their political power. It is in our City triumphant, and they now don't hesitate to boast that they will in fifty years secure throughout the country, what they have gained here. They understand well how and when to use that power. And we are met here to see if anything can be done to arouse the City, State and country to appreciate the danger, and if possible, to avert it. Shall we allow our noble system of free popular schools, supported by all and for the education of all, to be destroyed? for that is the issue. Once let the Roman Catholics have a portion of our fund raised by general tax to go to the support of their sectarian schools and then every sect may demand the same. Oh! no! we will not stand by and see this work we have so long cherished, and such as the world nowhere else can boast of, perish. The heart of the American people is true, and when once public attention is aroused to the true issue and danger, there will be such an uprising as will convince the Romish Church the world over, of the folly of their vain boast that within fifty years they will have the control of this country, and that they have reckoned without their host; that we will not be taxed to support any of their sectarian institutions, be it church, school, hospital or nunnery.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. SCHENCK.

Rev. Dr. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK was then introduced, and remarked that this was decidedly a very large-sized indignation meeting, and, therefore, he might, not inappropriately, take as his text "Be ye angry and sin not." [Laughter.] Such a meeting as this, in this historical place, was suggestive of events in the past history of the country. Nearly a century ago our forefathers determined at Boston that they would not give money for the support of that in which their sympathies were not interested as citizens. The struggle which then ensued gave birth to American independence, and as generations succeeded that age vital questions were met and disposed of with energy and success. The question of slavery was discussed and finally the slaves were freed, and we have now come to consider questions which concern civil rights and religious liberty. The question now under consideration is one of invasion of right; the kernel of the nut we are to crack is the question of subsidizing the money of a free people for sectarian purposes. We have heard from the resolutions how the Legislature foisted upon the people of the City the measure contained in the 10th section of the 876th chapter of the laws of the State, and we want to know how we are affected thereby. There have been abstracted from the funds of the City half a million dollars, four hundred thousand dollars of which have gone for other purposes than to the support of the schools. The law making this appropriation is contradictory in its terms, inasmuch as it enables the money to be devoted to asylums connected with churches, while there is no authority for such distribution of it. The speaker said he was here to-night for the purpose of speaking, and at the same time to represent the Evangelical Alliance, of which Hon. WM. E. DODGE was the President. This Alliance has laborers in every part of the Christian world. When the call for this meeting was noticed by the officers of the Alliance they determined to co-operate with it by every means in their power. The Society earnestly protests against the introduction of the entering wedge which will split asunder our liberties so dearly bought and for which our forefathers struggled to establish in the days of the revolution. It was not his purpose to excite religious prejudice or encourage bigotry. All he demanded was a fair fight and no favor. If it was sought to oppress the Catholic Church he for one would stand by the side of the oppressed. He gave the Catholics credit for honesty of intention, and said that they were good fighters in the cause they advocated. The question we are agitating is not that of the Bible in the common schools, but we are here to hurl the lance against the tenth section of this act, which is a stigma on the statute book of the State. No one wants to take the Bible out of the common schools. The Roman Catholics certainly do not want to do so, for it is one of the best arguments they can have against the common school system, which is the point they are driving at. Take the Bible out of the schools to-morrow, and the Catholics would fight the system harder than they ever did before. The Catholics do not want to take the Bible away, so in God's name let it stay unmolested, and let us devote our attention earnestly in opposition to the efforts that are being made to sectarianize our Common School system. But if it ever becomes necessary to remove the Bible in order to save the schools he would be willing to let it go.

After Dr. SCHENCK'S address the Chairman stated that Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who had been announced to speak this evening, was unavoidably absent by reason of a severe cold, which confined him to his house. Mr. KETCHUM had, however, sent a written address which would be given to the reporters and published. The following is the substance of the remarks which Mr. KETCHUM would have made had he been present:

ADDRESS OF MR. KETCHUM.

Mr. KETCHUM said that the topic which had convened this meeting was not a new one, and to his personal knowledge it had attracted the attention of the public for the last half-century. No subject had been more thoroughly discussed and none better settled by public authorities than the one now under consideration. It was a fundamental principle in the legislation of this State that every child residing within its limits–whether of native or foreign birth, whether white or colored–is entitled, at the expense of the State, to be instructed by competent teachers in the rudiments of knowledge sufficient to enable him to become an intelligent citizen and to transact the ordinary business of life. Beyond such instruction the State is not bound to go. The French and German languages, and what are called the accomplishments, ought not to be taught at the public expense. The numbers of children now in the free common schools of the State is 1,500,000, and the amount of money which the State pays for the support of these schools is $10,000,000 annually. Now, if the State raises by tax this vast amount of money the State ought to provide for the expenditure of the same. This the State of New-York has been endeavoring to do by legislation continued through a long series of years in which it has built up the common school system, the crowning glory of the State. It was supposed that every citizen had reason to be proud of his State for her action in this regard, but there is a class of citizens who now tell us that the State may and ought to raise her money for the education of children, but the Church ought to spend the money so raised. They say "the Church can give just as good secular instruction as the State, and can give religious instruction beside." The State replies: "We have great respect for religion, we regard it as a conservative element of society, and will protect every citizen and every sect and denomination in the enjoyment of his and their religion and worship, but we have no right to tax the people for the support of religion. It must derive its support from the voluntary contribution of its own disciples and votaries." These are American principles so well understood that it would seem a waste of time to explain and prove their truth to an American audience. If the State pays for the support of religion, it would seem proper that it should regulate and prescribe the forms of religious worship and doctrines. This interference would not be submitted to for an instant. The speaker then proceeded to show that these principles had been fairly recognized and established in the discussions and decisions upon the very question now before the public, and in doing so recapitulated briefly the history of the last forty-seven years during which he had been personally connected with the discussions, and could therefore speak with certain knowledge. In 1822 JOHNSON CHASE, a Baptist clergyman, procured the passage of an act which enabled his Society to draw from the school fund an unusual amount of money, and applied $5,000 to the erection of a Baptist Church. This act created considerable excitement, and the Public School Society went to Albany to secure a repeal of the law, the Common Council uniting in the application. A large number of property-owners sent a petition to the Legislature requesting the passage of a law imposing an additional tax to support the schools under the charge of the Public School Society, which was charged with the education of poor children. The whole subject was ably discussed before the Legislature, and resulted in a reference of the matter to the Common Council of New-York, who were vested with full authority to divide the portion of the school moneys awarded to the City among such institutions and schools as it saw fit. This became a law. The Law Committee of the Common Council reported that the Church schools ought to be excluded entirely, and this report was adopted by the Common Council. The question was thus settled so far as the City authorities were concerned, without being drawn into politics. Some time after, Archbishop HUGHES persuaded his people that they had been badly used in not being allowed to educate their children at the public expense in the Roman Catholic schools. He argued that Catholics paid taxes, and these moneys should be expended in such a way as the tax-payers choose to direct, forgetting that when the taxes are paid, the money becomes the property of the State, and the tax-payer loses all control over it except as directed by the will of the majority of the people. The Archbishop further decreed that it was a violation of conscience for Catholic children to receive instruction in which their own religious faith is not recognized and taught. The speaker thought it was absurd to say that to learn a Catholic child to read and write and spell is a violation of his conscience. The child was not instructed in these branches to make him religious, but to make him an intelligent citizen. In 1840 the Archbishop petitioned the Corporation to grant the Catholics a portion of the school fund, but the application was refused. An appeal was therefore made to the Legislature to take control of the subject. The petition was referred to Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, who was the Secretary of State, for report. He drew up a report, accompanied by a bill, which, if it had become a law, would have given the Catholics all the advantages they sought. Gov. SEWARD took great interest in the measure, and sought to procure the passage of the bill, but the measure failed. Thus ended the controversy at that time. The subject has been renewed on various occasions, and gradually the Catholics have succeeded in making inroads upon the public school funds, until now they have obtained nearly all they want. The guardians of this sacred trust have meanwhile been resting in fancied security until now the danger has become so great that we feel that the time for action has come. For that purpose we are present to-night, and the whole public should be fully aroused to the importance of the movement.

Short addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. STEWART and Rev. Dr. GANSE, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

# THE WESTCHESTER ELECTIONS.

### Great Republican Triumph–The Complexion of the Board of Supervisors Completely Changed.

The result of the town elections in Westchester County has materially changed the aspect of affairs there, and consequently created unusual excitement among the politicians. The old or present Board of Supervisors is composed of seventeen Democrats and seven Republicans; and although complete returns of Tuesday's election have not yet been received, sufficient information has been obtained to show that the Republicans have elected 12, if not 13 of the 24 members of the new Board, who, with one or two Democrats who are opposed to extravagant expenditures for new roads, will have a majority on those questions, if not independent of Democratic assistance altogether.

Hon. Hezekiah D. Robertson, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of Bedford without opposition. In the town of Cortlandt, Mr. James H. Anderson, Republican, was elected in the place of Mr. Brown, Democrat, by 249 majority. In East Chester, John M. Masterton, Republican, elected in the place of E. D. Lawrence, Democrat, by 109 majority. Mr. A. O. Wilsea, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of the town of Greenburg without opposition. In the town of Harrison, Mr. Edward Willetts, Democrat and anti-Boulevard, was re-elected over the Boulevard candidate by 17 majority. Daniel Hunt, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of Lewisboro' for the twenty-sixth consecutive year. Thomas L. Rusmore, Democrat, who advocates the construction of good roads, but contends that the work should be done under the supervision and management of town officers, was re-elected Supervisor of Mamaroneck by 100 majority. In the town of Morrisania, which has been represented in the Board of Supervisors by Wm. Cauldwell, Democrat, for a period of thirteen years, Mr. Silas D. Gifford, Republican, was elected Supervisor. Mr. Leggett, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of the town of Mount Pleasant. In New-Castle, Mr. Walter Haight, Republican, was re-elected. Geo. W. Davids, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of New-Rochelle by 312 majority over two other candidates. Mr. James Hopkins, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of the town of North Castle, and Mr. Odle Close, Republican, Supervisor of North Salem. In the town of Ossining Mr. Thos. Leary, Republican, was elected in the place of the present Democratic incumbent. In the town of Pelham there were two Democratic candidates for Supervisor, Mr. Benjamin H. Hegeman, the present incumbent, and one of the Commissioners of Boston Post Road, and a Mr. Biller, ante-boulevard faction's nominee. The result in Pelham not yet ascertained. Mr. D. W. Miller, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of Poundridge. Hon. Howard C. Cady, Republican and ante-boulevard candidate, was re-elected by 92 majority over Thomas K. Downing, Democrat and Boulevard Commissioner. Mr. Francis Secor, Democrat, was unanimously re-elected Supervisor of the town of Scarsdale. William H. Anderson, editor of the Peekskill *Advertiser*, Republican, is elected Supervisor of that town by 249 majority. He ran ahead of his ticket. All the Republican ticket is elected with the exception of George E. Croft, Town Clerk, and William Borden, Overseer of the Poor, who have 25 majority. In the town of Somers, Wm. Marshall, J., Democrat, and William Teed, Republican, each claim to be elected by a majority of one. In Westchester, Abraham Hatfield, the old war-horse of the Democracy in Westchester County, who has represented his town for many years, was defeated by Patrick Hendricks, Democrat, and anti-boulevard candidate. His majority was 101. Capt. Fred. Grote was re-elected Supervisor of West Farms by 188 majority. Michael Donahue, Jr., was re-elected Supervisor of White Plains by a reduced majority of 43. Mr. Ethan Flagg, Republican, is reported to be elected Supervisor of Yonkers in the place of Edward De Witt, Democrat, and Boulevard Commissioner. In Morrisania the following persons were elected Trustees of the Town, viz.: First Ward, Thomas Mason Oliver, Democrat; Second Ward, Patrick Mullens, Democrat; Third Ward, Ernest Hall, Republican gain; Fourth Ward, David McLeod, Democrat.

For Justice of the Peace, John Flanagan, Democrat, was elected in the place of John L. Burnett, Democrat, and for Assessor, F. M. Spilker, Democrat. All the candidates elected except Mr. Flanagan, were nominated by the Citizens and Taxpayers' Association.

In the town of Rye, Edwin Horton, (Dem.) was elected Town Clerk, and Wm. Youngs, (Dem.) Collector of Taxes. In New-Rochelle, Moses Badeau was elected Town Clerk; C. L. Archer, Assessor; Wm. L. Pinckney, (Dem.) and Wm. H. Le Count, (Dem.) Justices of the Peace; Philip Conway and C. L. Archer, Commissioners of Highways. In East Chester, Robert W. Foster, (Dem.) was elected Town Clerk; Robert W. Edmonds, (Dem.) Justice of the Peace; Andrew George, (Rep.) Commissioner of Highways, and Isaac Farrington, (Rep.) Assessor.

In Westchester, George Blake, Democrat, was elected Town Clerk, and John Lewis, Democrat, Commissioner of Highways. In West Farms, Ferdinand Myer, Democrat, was elected Town Clerk; Samuel M. Purdy, and D. B. Shield, both Democrats, Justices of the Peace; Lewis G. Morris, Democrat, Commissioner of Highways; James Ging and Wm. Carson, Overseers of the Poor; and John B. Briggs, Democrat, by one majority over Philip Duffy, Democrat. In Scarsdale, James F. Palmer was elected Town Clerk. In White Plains, A. Jackson Hyatt was elected Town Clerk by a majority of one.

### A Woman Shot by Her Husband in Newark.

JOSEPH NESBITT, was arrested in Newark last evening for shooting his wife. He has been married about eighteen months to a young lady whose acquaintance he made in Newark. During the past three months he has suspected that she was not in every respect faithful to him, and has watched her movements with a design to put an end to her flirtations. On the night of the 27th inst. he found her in the company of a young man who had for some time been paying her visits. Without waiting for explanations, NESBITT fired upon the pair. The shot took effect upon Mrs. NESBITT. Her wounds are not serious. NESBITT was committed to answer.

# EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS JAVA AND HAMMONIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, from Liverpool March 19 and Queenstown March 20, and the Hamburg-American Company's steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg March 17 and Havre March 19, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by two days than was that received by the *City of Brooklyn*. Capt. MEYER, of the *Hammonia*, is entitled to thanks for a liberal supply of continental papers.

Bad accounts of suffering come from Palestine, where the drought still prevails.

It is stated that arrangements are being made in Amsterdam for the establishment of a direct line of steam communication via the Suez Canal, between Holland and her eastern dependencies, Java, Sumatra, &c. Prince HENRY of the Netherlands, brother of the King of Holland, is the honorary President of the undertaking.

*Figaro* says: "The health of PIUS IX. declines daily. A foreign prelate, who was recently received in a private audience by the Sovereign Pontiff, was quite shocked by his appearance. 'Alas!' exclaimed the prelate, 'the proverb then is true, "*Non videbisannos Petri*,"' alluding to the Roman saying that no Sovereign Pontiff can reign longer than St. Peter, who occupied the Pontifical chair during twenty-five years. PIUS IX. is now in the twenty-fourth year of his Primacy. The person who writes to us from Rome has recently been himself received by the Pope, and found him sadly changed. PIUS IX. now rises with difficulty: his look has not the vivacity which formerly distinguished it; his voice, low and weak, no longer possesses the sonority of former times. This increasing change causes great anxiety among the official circle at the Vatican, although they endeavor to conceal the fact. It is, nevertheless, quite true, and there exist apprehensions at Rome. Our correspondent is the more entitled to credit as he is a man who is profoundly devoted to the Holy See."

## CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

**Future Events in Roumania–French Policy Toward Rome–Spanish Matters–The Prince Imperial's Birthday–Royal Broils.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 18, 1870.

I learned this morning, from a source on which reliance is to be placed, that Roumania is about to become the theater of events which are likely to compromise the peace of Europe. A number of young men belonging to the Principalities, and who have been compelled to seek refuge here on account of their hostility to the Prussian régime, have received information that everything is ready for a rising, and they leave to-morrow to join the movement. If, as I have reason to believe from what I have heard, it embraces all the patriotic elements of the Principalities. Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern is on the eve of being compelled to pack up his trunks and return to Berlin.

Every one knows how the young Prussian Lieutenant came to reign over the Moldavian-Wallachian Provinces. What is not so well known, however, is the manner in which M. DE BISMARCK has been turning to account the installation of the nephew of the future Emperor of Germany.

By the concession of all the lines of railroads, canals, and banks in the Principalities to Prussian companies, a rapid ascendancy has been given to Prussian influence on the Danube, but the haste and unscrupulousness which have been manifested in carrying out this line of policy have not only disgusted all classes in the Principalities, but opened the eyes of France, Russia and Austria to the objects which the Cabinet of Berlin have in view. These Powers have therefore through their agents been busily at work to foment the elements of discontent to which these proceedings have given rise, and the country has now reached a state of effervescence for which there can be but one remedy–revolution. The men of all political parties have united for the overthrow of the Prince, whom they contemptuously style "the German." The Roumanians of the Latin race will no longer consent to live under the domination of BISMARCK, the real ruler of the Principalities and the great enemy of the nations which have a common origin with them.

Should the projected insurrection succeed, it will lead to serious consequences, for Prussia will never quietly submit to the expulsion of a Prince who is so closely connected with her dynasty. On the other hand, if she attempts to employ force to maintain Prince CHARLES upon the throne in defiance of the will of the people of the Principalities, it is certain that the three Powers which have been opposing her policy will interfere. What the result will be it is impossible to predict. It will be determined in a great measure by the state of military and naval preparation in which the Governments in question may find themselves when the difficulty arises. In any event the pressing character of the danger will, in all probability, hurry up the negotiations which are in progress for an alliance between the three Governments which have such powerful motives for arresting the march of Prussian aggrandizement.

In the meanwhile the Berlin Cabinet is actively pushing forward its military and naval preparations. A letter received in Paris today states that a great movement of some sort is expected by the army, and that the utmost activity is manifest in all the fortresses and sea-ports of the Baltic. In the fortress of Mayence there is not room for a single cannon or soldier more.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD ROME.

Here the question of the policy to be pursued toward Rome absorbs public attention to the exclusion of almost every other. It is stated that the reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to Comte DARU'S dispatch has arrived, but its contents have not as yet transpired. It is not improbable that they will be communicated to the Chambers on Monday by either M. EMILE OLLIVIER or Comte DARU, in reply to an interpellation by M. JULES FAVRE. The statement noticed in one of my recent letters that M. OLLIVIER was preparing a plan for the separation of Church and State, to be adopted simultaneously by the Catholic Governments, would seem to have a basis of truth. The *Centre Gauche*, the new organ of the faction so named of the Corps Legislatif, had an article on the subject yesterday, in which it not merely confirms the statement, but adds that the project, when completed, is to be kept in reserve for certain eventualities. The Abbe BAUER, it is added, is frequently closeted with the Minister of Public Worship.

Touching the prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, which is really the point in the question about which people here are most concerned, I do not see much chance of it at present. It is said that when in the interview between the Emperor, the Nuncio and Count DARU, the latter said that if the Papal Court remained deaf to the remonstrances of France it might become necessary to withdraw the French troops, the Emperor interrupted him with an energetic "*jamais*." I give the story for what it is worth. Although I believe His Majesty will never willingly consent to abandon the aged Pontiff to the mercy of his enemies, he may and probably will be forced by circumstances, or rather by the perverseness of the Holy Fathers' Jesuit advisers to yield to the popular sentiment here on the subject.

SPANISH MATTERS.

The announcement of the Archduke ALBERT of Austria being a candidate for the throne of Spain is a mere canard of one of the Madrid journals. Dispatches received here yesterday from Vienna positively contradict it. There is a curious fact connected with the recent duel between the Duc DE MONTPENSIER and Prince HENRY DE BOURBON, which would seem to put an end to any hopes of the former;

attaining the crown. The text of article 351 of the Spanish penal code is, it seems, so precise in its application to the case that there is no way of getting over the difficulty but by a revision of the clause itself. It says that in the case most favorable to the duellist, that is to say, in the case in which the person insulted has not been able to obtain from the insulter a sufficient explanation or the satisfaction he has demanded, then the insulted party who may be so unfortunate as to kill his adversary in a duel is condemned to a forced residence for from four to six years at a distance of at least ten leagues from the spot where the duel has been fought. Moreover, the party committing the homicide is subjectrd to the surveillance of the authorities, is disqualified for all public employment, and deprived of all political rights during that period!

It is not probable that the Prim Ministry will attempt to override this provision by a *coup d'etat*, under present circumstances, still less by a direct appeal to the Cortes for its appeal. Even Topete, that faithful adherent of the Duke, has, it is said, abandoned his cause, and therefore the best thing he can do is to follow the advice of his brothers and retire to England. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Alencon are contemplating a visit to France, with the permission of the Emperor. The Duke is the son of the Duke de Nemours.

#### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BIRTHDAY.

The Prince Imperial's birthday (Wednesday) was suffered to pass by without the expected general amnesty making its appearance. The event was celebrated merely by some private festivities at the Palace, the young Prince playing the host on the occasion.

#### ROYAL BROILS.

The result of the arbitration, to which, at the recommendation of the Emperor, the differences of the Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband were submitted, is that Don Francisco d'Assis is to travel for a year abroad. He goes first to the Hyenes, where he is to meet and bid good-by to his son, the Prince of Asturias, who is on a visit with his grandmother, Queen Christina.

## AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

### Present Condition of the Country—Lawlessness and Misery in all Parts—A Cry for Relief—Promise of the Summer Months.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Saturday, March 12 1870.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Prim, the Minister of War said that he saw no grounds whatever for the complaints made against the present state of affairs and the proceedings of the Government, and that, moreover, all things considered, the Spanish nation had reason to be thankful for the results to which the revolution has led.

If we consider as the *ne plus ultra* of benefits derived from a revolution, that of being no more exposed to being seized at 2 in the morning by the Police, and thrown into a frightful dungeon, whence to emerge at the end of forty or fifty days, half dead and half blind, without having the slightest suspicion of the crime committed, and without having seen a single Judge—if, I say, we consider this as the greatest blessing that can accrue from a revolution, then Gen. Prim is right; for since the revolution no Minister, Judge or man in authority whatever has the right to enter a public dwelling without a warrant signed by a responsible Judge, bound to ex amine the prisoner within seventy-two hours, and to order him to be imprisoned or set at liberty at once, under a penalty of one thousand francs and the loss of his post; but this benefit, even enhanced by religious liberty, cannot compensate for, still less counterbalance, the long list of ills that Spain continues to suffer from.

Loans are contracted, as before the revolution, in the most secret manner possible. Where does the money go? To what purposes is it devoted? Where are the documents proving that it has been expended in the interest of the nation? There is not one Deputy, excepting Señor Viguerola, who has any knowledge of these facts. Notwithstanding, nobody is ignorant of the fact that there is not a single real in the Exchequer, and that Señor Viguerola has appropriated the last resources of the nation to meet the impending dangers of this Summer. As to authority, it is not more respected than under the Monarchy—that is to say, it is set totally at defiance. The law has become an instrument of party passions, instead of the faithful executor of justice.

At present, as before, numberless Prefects and municipal officials have retired from their posts, in despair of ever enforcing the respect due their rank. The Magistrates, whose dignity seems to be on a par with that of a linen-draper's assistant in other countries, are in continual trepidation for their very lives. It was only three or four weeks ago that the Minister of War sent to the Canary Islands six superior officers who were openly conspiring against the Government, and to the Balearic Islands six others, accused of intrigues with the Alphonsists and the Isabellists.

The enumeration of these facts is, I think, a sufficient proof of the ills to which Spain is still a martyr, from a political point of view, at least. Let us, then, glance at the social condition of this unhappy country; the same grievous defects are manifested. How can Spain be said to be rapidly improving even on this one point, when, in a town like Cordova, a band of robbers carry on their depredations with an audacity only to be accounted for by the impunity with which they are allowed to plunder, murder, and then escape, and when forgers and coiners of counterfeit money are practising their craft in broad daylight, under the very eyes of the Police. The Constitution, framed by the lawful representatives of the nation, proclaims the Monarchy, and yet the Republicans hold their meetings and discuss at their clubs, *coram populo*, day and night, and hide no longer their intention of opposing by force the decision of the Cortes concerning the election of a Sovereign. The Carlists, on the other hand, are doing everything in their power to destroy national representation and the power of the masses.

How, then, I repeat, can we say that all is well, in presence of the lamentable instances I have cited, and to which could be added the shameful acts of disorder which attended the elections at Calatuyad and at Segovia, and the necessity under which the tax-collectors find themselves of doing duty accompanied by an armed escort?

I have not spoken of the thousands of laborers without work, and consequently without bread, and enduring the most heart-rending sufferings. This is only another of the countless evidences that Spain is little better off than she was before the revolution, and most certainly a prey to greater agitation and disorder.

There is now in Spain one universal clamor for the substitution for the present Government of one more stable, more conscientious, and more capable of adhering to the principles of the revolution.

It has been found impossible to come to any understanding on the subject of the organic laws. They will, therefore, be discussed at length in the Cortes, and the election of a Sovereign will be deferred until October or November next. All things considered, this Summer promises to be a most eventful one in the annals of Spain.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Land Bill.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin, held on the 4th inst., the Lord Mayor in the chair, resolutions regarding the Irish Land bill were drawn up, and directed to be forwarded to the Prime Minister. The resolutions expressed the desire of the Council to declare that it viewed with disappointment and apprehension the complicated and inadequate, though well-intentioned, propositions of the Government. The Government bill, if passed in its present state, would only embitter the relations between landlord and tenant without touching the giant evils of insecurity of tenure and liability to capricious eviction. Further, it was urged on the Premier that, considering the results of inadequate legislation on this all-important subject, it would have been better for the peace and happiness of Ireland that no such attempt had been undertaken, if the subject were not effectually dealt with.

The following is the reply of Mr. Gladstone:

NO. 10 DOWNING-STREET,
WHITEHALL, March 17, 1870.

MY LORD MAYOR: I have received with sincere regret your Lordship's letter of the 14th, and the inclosed resolutions of the Municipal Council of Dublin, which declare that the provisions of the Land bill now before Parliament will additionally embitter the relations between landlord and tenant, and will practically leave as they are the evils of insecure tenure and liability to eviction.

I own myself unable to comprehend how eviction being now attended with no cost to the landlord, the inducements to it can remain practically untouched when it comes to be burdened with a charge which may amount to several, and in a large class of cases, to seven years' rent of the farm. The resolutions of the Municipal Council do not specify the provisions which they desire to see introduced into the bill. I can therefore only say that the Government will be most ready to propose or adopt any amendment which may be shown to conduce to the completeness and efficiency of the measure, but that they do not see in what manner the plans described as perpetuity of tenure, or as valuation of rents by public authority, could be rendered consistent either with any fair interpretation of the rights of property, or with the general welfare of the people of Ireland, and the most effective development of her agricultural industry. I have the honor to be, my Lord Mayor, your most faithful and obliged servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

### The Case of the City of Boston in Parliament.

In the House of Commons March 17, Sir J. Pakington said: "Before addressing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade the question which stands in my name on the paper, I wish, in consequence of communications which I received this morning from Liverpool, to preface that question by another, of which I have given the honorable gentleman private notice. I wish to ask whether all casualties at sea are reported to the Board of Trade, and whether the honorable gentleman is aware that since the 1st of January last nine steam-ships have been lost, seven of which foundered at sea with great loss of life, and that most of these casualties are attributed to the want of proper bulk-heads and of a proper check upon over-loading. If my honorable friend is not prepared at once to answer this question, which he will see relates to a subject of great importance, I shall be happy to furnish him with the names of the ships and other particulars which have been supplied to me. I wish now to ask the question which stands on the paper—namely, whether any confirmation has been received of a statement in a letter in a recent number of the *Times*, that when the *City of Boston* left Halifax "she was deeply laden with wheat in bags, being eighteen or twenty inches deeper than the insurance allows," thus showing the too great probability that the ship, with all on board her, had been lost from the same cause of deep lading that led to the loss of the *London*; whether any action has been taken by the Board of Trade on this subject in consequence of the report presented to them by the Institute of Naval Architects, as the result of a protracted investigation by scientific men, after the loss of the *London*, of this question of over-lading; and whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take any steps, either by legislation or by the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects from this great source of danger in packet-ships.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in reply to that part of the question having reference to the *City of Boston*, stated that the Board of Trade had received no confirmation of the statement contained in an anonymous letter, to the effect that the *City of Boston* was overladen when she left Halifax. He thought it but fair to the owners of that vessel to state that he had received from Mr. Inman the most emphatic contradiction of this statement. He said that his agent at Halifax had reported to him that the actual draught of water of the vessel when she left that port was twenty-one feet seven inches of water, which was from seven inches to ten inches less than on any of her previous voyages. He also inclosed a statement of the cargo actually on board. This had been submitted to the professional officers at the Board of Trade, who reported that it was quite impossible that with a cargo of such a nature and with the great accommodation which, in a vessel like the *City of Boston*, was set apart for passengers, she could have been overladen, or that her loss, if she were unfortunately lost, could be due to that cause. Mr. Inman, in his letter, added:

"We are uninsured for more than £50,000 on the vessel, her stores and freight, under which circumstances we are the last persons likely to overload our vessels. It is not for us to appear before the public to buoy up hopes which may be disappointed, but we believe the vessel to be afloat."

With reference to the other question, he must ask the right honorable gentleman to let him postpone his answer until he was furnished, as promised, with the names of the vessels to which the right honorable gentleman alluded. He was unable to say whether nine vessels had foundered at sea since the beginning of the year from want of proper bulk-heads. The report of the Society of Naval architects, to which the right honorable member alluded, was presented four years ago, but successive Governments had thought it inexpedient to adopt its recommendations, and in the new Merchant Shipping bill it was not proposed to legislate in that direction.

Sir J. Parkington said his honorable friend had not answered his question whether the Government proposed to remove the source of danger to which he had alluded, either by legislation or a Royal Commission.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said he had stated already that it was not intended to legislate upon the subject in the New Merchant Shipping bill, nor did he intend to propose a Royal Commission on the subject.

### Mail Steamer Run Down in the Channel—Sad Loss of Life.

On March 17 the London and South-western Company's steamer *Normandy*, Capt. Harvey, left Southampton for the Channel Islands about 12 o'clock at night. At 4 A. M., about thirty miles from the Needles, the screw-steamer *Mary*, bound from the Danube for London, ran stern on into the *Normandy* during a very thick fog. She struck the *Normandy* abaft the midship section, cutting her down to the water's edge, and the after-cabins and hold filled immediately. The number of lives lost was reported as follows: Capt. Harvey, chief mate, chief and second engineers, three sailors, seven firemen and carpenter, three first-class gentlemen passengers, four second-class lady passengers, and ten deck passengers. The most graphic account of the disaster is to be found in the *Daily News* of March 19, as follows:

"The *Normandy* left the Southampton Docks about a quarter of an hour before midnight on Wednesday, for Guernsey and Jersey, under the command of Capt. Henry Beckford Harvey, with about thirty-five passengers, the total number of souls on board being estimated at sixty. The night was hazy, and the fog gradually thickened, and became very dense as the English coast was left behind. At 3¾ o'clock the steamer came into collision with a large screw-steamer, which struck her abaft the starboard sponson. It was at once apparent that the *Normandy* was sinking, and Capt. Harvey, who was on deck at the time of the accident, immediately gave orders to lower the boats, but of these two only, along on the port side, were available, the large life-boat which was in the starboard slings having been smashed in the collision. "Ladies first" was the next order given by the gallant old Captain, who, with the rest of his crew, appear to have acted with remarkable coolness and a regard for the safety of the passengers intrusted to their charge. Consequently the female passengers who were aft were huddled into the boats, most of them attired in nothing else but the clothes in which they had been sleeping, and as many of the other passengers as could be taken; all were put on board the other vessel, which proved to be the *Mary*, of Grimsby; but before the boats could return to their own ship she suddenly sank, about ten minutes after the collision. Capt. Harvey was last seen on the paddle-box bridge, and went down in the ship, as did also his chief mate, Mr. Ockleford, several of the crew, and passengers, Mr. Cox, the chief engineer, the other engineers, and firemen—one only of the latter, indeed, being all of the engine-room staff saved. Capt. Strannock, the commander of the *Mary*, thought his own vessel was sinking, and had ordered out the life-boats, and all was done, so far as we can hear, to save life, but of course so brief a space of time elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the *Normandy* that but little means beyond those taken on board the vessel could be adopted with any successful result. The *Mary*, whose cut-water is badly damaged, with both her bows stove in, remained about the spot for two or three hours, and then steamed slowly to Southampton, the nearest port where any substantial assistance could be afforded her in her crippled condition, and reached here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in charge of Pilot Eldridge. She brought up in the river to await tide service, but the rescued passengers, who included a little child, were at once landed in the docks and conveyed to an hotel, where every attention was paid to them by direction of Mr. E. K. Corke, the South-western Company's energetic Superintendent here. The ladies were in a pitiful plight indeed; most of them were without shoes, some without stockings, and three or four were wrapped in blankets supplied by the crew of the *Mary*. The fireman who was saved owes his life to Mr. Goodwin, who was standing on the deck with him, and exclaimed, "Jump into the boat and take that oar," and on the man demurring, he pushed him in, saying, "Mind you come back for me," but before the boat returned the *Normandy* had gone to the bottom. One of the ladies saved brought back a favorite dog which was thrown to her, we are told, by her brother, who, poor fellow, was lost. Another lady is saved whose mother has perished in the ill-fated vessel, and a third whose husband and two children perished. The actual number of passengers lost cannot yet be accurately ascertained, for it seems they had not taken their tickets, and if they had it would be hardly possible to tell, Mr. Ockleford, whose duty it was to have granted them, being lost; but it is said there were about twenty-five or thirty—a small number as compared with ordinary passages, for on Monday night, for instance, there were about forty-six. The *Mary* is a long screw-steamer, of about 900 tons register, and was from the Black Sea and Mediterranean bound to London with maize. Her home port is Grimsby. The *Normandy* was a fine paddle-steamer of 252 tons register, and 425 full tonnage, fitted with engines of 2[illegible] horse-power. She bore the [illegible] one of the fastest vessels in the [illegible]."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### The Mary Lowell.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The shuffling reply of the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the questions put to him in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, respecting the seizure of the *Mary Lowell*, will no doubt be duly noticed by the Government of the United States. As the owners, however, of that vessel and of her valuable cargo are not likely to see a full report of Mr. Otway's reply, you will render these much-injured American citizens some service by reproducing in your columns the following report, taken from the London *Times* of this date:

Mr. Bentinck asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would state the result of the communications addressed to the Spanish Government with reference to the alleged seizure of the American brig *Mary Lowell* by a Spanish ship-of-war in British waters on the 15th of March, 1869, and lay upon the table copies of the correspondence upon the subject.

Mr. Otway said the *Mary Lowell*, an American vessel, laden with contraband of war, was captured by a Spanish frigate on the 15th of March last, off the Bahamas. Representations were made to Her Majesty's Government that the capture had been effected in British waters, and consequently communications were addressed from the Foreign Office to the Spanish Government upon the subject. The Spanish authorities in their reply denied that the capture occurred in British waters, and the vessel was condemned by the High Court of Havana as a vessel taken on the high seas. Her Majesty's Government thought it due to the United States as well as to themselves that the circumstances under which the capture was made should be thoroughly sifted by some competent person, and accordingly the Admiralty were requested to send Commodore Phillimore to investigate the matter. His report had been received, together with the charts and documents which he sent home, and after a careful examination of them the Government were advised that the formal submission of the *Mary Lowell* occurred on the high seas. Her Majesty's Ministers at Washington and Madrid had accordingly been informed that the evidence as to the place of capture of the *Mary Lowell* did not justify a demand for her restitution, and this decision was to be communicated to the Governments of the United States and Spain. These communications were made in November last, and no reply had yet been received from either of the Governments named. The correspondence being incomplete he was unable to lay it on the table.

This is the third time that the correspondence between our Foreign Office and America and Spain, respecting the *Mary Lowell*, has been moved for in the House of Commons. On the former occasions the Foreign Office resorted to its stereotyped allegation that it would be "inconvenient" to publish it. It is now withheld on the pretext that it is "incomplete," although according to Mr. Otway's own showing, England has contrived to wash her hands of the business. The truth is these papers are withheld because they would expose Lord Clarendon's Spanish "proclivities." It is no secret that immediately after the arrival of the *Mary Lowell* at Havana the British Consul-General at that place investigated the case officially, and transmitted to the British Foreign Office the most conclusive evidence that the seizure was effected within British waters. Mr. Graham Dunlop stated that the vessel was seized "close in shore at Ragged Island," and styled the high-handed proceeding "a flagrant illustration of Spanish lawlessness." Your readers will perceive how very "inconvenient" it would have been for our Foreign Office to lay Mr. Consul-General Graham Dunlop's letters and report before Parliament, more especially as it was with a view to neutralize and override that report that Lord Clarendon caused "Commodore Phillimore to investigate the matter."

But even assuming it were true, as asserted by Mr. Otway, that "the formal submission" (a singular variation for forcible seizure) "of the *Mary Lowell*" occurred on the high seas, still the seizure was altogether illegal, because Spain, not being at war with Cuba, and not having notified a blockade of that island, was not entitled to exercise any belligerent rights on the high seas. To talk of "contraband of war," in a case where the captors were not waging war, exhibits either a lamentable ignorance of even the rudiments of international law, or a wish to prejudice the case of the American claimants. Mr. Otway should have said "munitions" of war. The seizure of the vessel, whether within British waters or not, was therefore clearly wrongful, and her condemnation by the Prize Court at Havana is a flagrant denial of justice, for which the Government of the United States is bound to demand redress. Many British ship-owners and merchants take a lively interest in the case of the *Mary Lowell*, and are curious to see the correspondence between your able and patriotic Department of State and our supine Foreign Office. If the American Government or the American newspapers would only publish that correspondence, there are independent members of the House of Commons who will bring forward the subject afresh and show up the unfair conduct of Lord Clarendon, who sticks at nothing and is ready to sacrifice British as well as American rights to serve his Spanish clients.

D. C. L.

TEMPLE, LONDON, Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

### Partisan Misrepresentation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Under the head of "A Most Disgraceful Declaration," a recent number of the New-York *Express* informs us that the Washington correspondent of the *World* charges Gen. Banks with giving utterance, at a recent dinner-party in Washington, to the following sentiments:

> "If he had his way, he would make war on the Southern States, and again obtain military possession of them. Being asked to explain the object of such a course against States which have complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, he answered that what the Republican Party have to fear is the Northern and Western Democracy, and that safety in such a juncture demands a new and arbitrary control of the South."

This, pursues the *Express*, "is worty of Butler but not expected of Banks;" and it proceeds to denounce Gen. Banks, President Grant and the Republican Party in general, on the strength of the "disgraceful declaration" imputed to the distinguished representative from Massachusetts. While any declaration of sentiments made by Gen. Banks on the floor of the House, in speeches, or letters to his constituents, or in any other public or official way, is a fair subject for newspaper criticism or comment, it may well be questioned whether opinions uttered in the privacy and freedom of the family or social circle are justly amenable to the strictures of the Press. But waiving this point, it is at least certain that the deliberate perversion of an opponent's views is utterly unworthy of the Press, and an intolerable wrong to the party misrepresented. Of this wrong the *World* and *Express* have both been guilty in the instance above cited. I have the best authority—that of Gen. Banks himself—for saying that the opinions imputed to him are not his; that he has never, in public, or in private, expressed such views; on the contrary, adds the General, "I should not only not wish to do what is suggested as my desire; but, if I had my way, it would be exactly the opposite of that proposed." In other words, Gen. Banks does not hold and has never expressed any one of the sentiments attributed to him by the *World* and *Express*; but clings to precisely the opposite opinions. If then these journals were so prodigal of their censures against Gen. Banks for views which he did not entertain, how shall they withhold their approval and applause from the policy which he does advocate? At least they can do him the partial justice of putting him right before their readers; unless, indeed, they would have the public understand that the gross misrepresentation which I have pointed out was not a matter of accident, an unintentional mistake, but the work of deliberate design.

FAIR PLAY.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

### Commissioner Delano and the Income Tax.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of March 28 appears a letter from C. Delano, Commissioner, addressed to your Washington correspondent, which, it appears to me, is as good a piece of special pleading and as unworthy of a responsible officer of the Government as I have seen.

The Commissioner, after a labored statement and an example in figures, comes to the gist of the matter: If you receive any amount, you may, perhaps, deduct from your income an amount equal to that you receive. If you pay twice as much as you receive, you can only deduct what you receive—perhaps not that; if you receive nothing but pay much, you can deduct nothing at all. All this, as the Commissioner wills, through the amended law, approved 4th March, 1867, in no way changes the deductions to be made from incomes, as may be seen from the following (section 117):

"And in addition to $1,000 exempt from income tax, as hereinbefore provided, all national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands, or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs."

Sharper eyes than mine must be used to discover wherein the amended law differs from the law of 1864, as stated by the Commissioner, in regard to interest and labor. If I am able to see, the deductions are as clearly made under the law of 1867 as under that of 1864. The Commissioner says that "he is sorry that he cannot construe the law to [illegible] the law says deduct, he can only not add. If the Commissioner is really sincere in his efforts to give the law proper effect, why does he not use his influence to repeal the amendment to section 19, passed March, 1867? "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of tax shall be maintained in any Court." The Courts (the authorized and acceptable construers of the law) can then have the opportunity of passing judgment upon them, and by this means quiet any sense of extortion or illegal exaction, or contempt of the law, which he and his agents show by disregard of its plainest provisions. If he fail to show his purpose by having the Income laws pass the scrutiny of the Courts, his pretensions to have all the laws carried out in a "generous spirit" are not worth the paper on which he writes them.

A.

### A Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see in this morning's issue of your paper that I am there recorded as being identified with the "Young Democracy" in their struggle against the acknowledged leaders of Tammany. At the very moment I found I was thus recorded I was in receipt of letters from Democrats of the "rural districts" approving of my course in standing by tried leaders, who, after years of fighting, had finally led the Democratic Party of the State to victory; and I beg leave to say that I have never hesitated to condemn the factious opposition of the "Young Democracy," and the use of my name as one of that faction was wholly unauthorized, unwarranted, and the record is untrue.

By giving this communication room in your paper you will much oblige

FRANK A. RANSOM, Fifteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Attic salt it is that makes dry jokers.

The number of Philadelphians who bear the name of Bodkins is three, which is odd.

Some Maryland Democrats are urging "benevolence toward the negro," in the hope that it may divide their vote.

A Pittsburg paper reports that a funeral procession in that city "attracted great attention on the route to the cemetery."

Baltimore declares that it won't have any church spires near its monuments to divide interest and beauty with the columns standing now so grand in their solitude and stateliness.

Congressman Washburn, of Wisconsin, says that reduced expenditure and taxation is the universal demand, and that that demand must be and will be met.

The Cleveland *Herald* thinks the marriage service should be changed to read: Who dares take this woman? and the groom shall answer, I dare. Shame on the man.

It was Judge Knight, of St. Louis, who admitted the pioneer female lawyer, Miss Lemma Barkelow, to the Bar in that city. "Through night to light."

Today the beneficiaries under the will of the late Sylvia Ann Howland are to be made happy by the payment of fifty per cent. of their legacies. The remainder will be paid soon.

Williams College receives $2,000 by the will of Mrs. Riley Loomis, Hon. John Wentworth's mother-in-law, who died in Troy recently.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* reiterates its advice to the planters to sell their cotton only for gold; and the Selma, Ala., *Times & Messenger* indorses it.

A maiden lady, ninety-three years old, appeared as defendant in a Massachusetts Court, a few days ago, and when it was decided that she must pay a servant $11 59, claimed as wages due, seemed not at all disconcerted.

The City of Portland, Me., owes more than the State of New-Hampshire. But if the citizens of New-Hampshire had proportionately the enterprise of the citizens of Portland, the White Mountains would all be volcanoes.

The Connecticut Democratic State Committee has issued a long address to the faithful, remarkable first for its short paragraphs. and second for—but we can detect nothing else for which it is remarkable.

Gen. Robert E. Lee declined to avail himself of the privileges of the floor tendered him by the Virginia Senate on Monday, saying that the condition of his health was such as to require him to reach a milder climate as soon as practicable.

Senator Sumner has written a letter, in which he says that it is with a feeling of shame that he is aware that the discrimination in favor of white men still lingers in our Naturalization laws, and saying that he has introduced a bill to strike out "this last relic of former days."

Here is an opportunity for the assertion of woman's rights. A National Bee-keepers' Convention is called to be held at Indianapolis on the 10th and 11th of August, and certainly there could not possibly be any objection to allowing a woman, the Queen Bee of the Convention, to preside over it.

Two Maine boys, thirteen and eleven years of age, saved their father's life when a tree fell and crushed him to the earth, by digging a trench under him. They knew he could not live until they came back, should they run for assistance, and the tree was too heavy for them to lift with levers.

An Indiana paper reports that a young lady in that State was recently licensed to marry two gentlemen, and adds that she made only one happy. The paper does not state which one that was, but the Boston *Advertiser* suggests that it must have been the one she did not marry.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California providing that the students of the University of California shall be organized into a military body, supplied with arms, munitions and equipments by the State, drilled by a military instructor and supplied with officers appointed from their own number by the Faculty.

Hon. John W. Thompson, one of the most distinguished of the early settlers of Indiana, died in Indianapolis on Saturday evening last, in the ninetieth year of his age. He had been State Senator, Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Governor and Judge. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

The Salem *Gazette* says that in the Spring of 1869 President Grant offered Hon. Richard H. Dana the post of United States Attorney for Massachusetts. Subsequently he tendered him the office of Solicitor of the United States on the Mexican claims; and, at a still later period, a third position of honor was tendered. These were all voluntarily offered, and were all declined.

The San Francisco *Alta* notes with pleasure the fact that the influence of the Pacific Railroad, which was at first adverse to the interests of the Pacific coast, carrying away more than it brought, is now actively in its favor. The first effect was to bring only lookers-on into California, to familiarize people with its climate, resources and capabilities. Now the State is receiving numbers of actual settlers.

Next comes Ex-Hon. John H. Reagan, Ex-Postmaster-General of the Ex-Confederacy, asking to be heard, and his statement is that he has not written or published any letter at any time approving of Radicalism in all its parts or in any of them. He has been surprised and mortified at the statement; broken up and impoverished, he is quietly and industriously attending to his private business, and trying to support and educate his family. Such are his statements, and the Radicals can only say Good-by, John.

In the trial at Richmond, on Monday, Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise remarked that, as was well known, he was still a rebel, and would scorn to accept pardon or amnesty. Were Ulysses Grant to send him a pardon, he would draw black lines through and around it, and return it with the indorsement that he was no more a traitor than Grant was. No, he hoped for better days and better things, and he would take nothing as a favor—nothing which directly or by implication made him confess that he was sorry for what he had done in the past ten years.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation announcing to the people that, deeply moved by the fact that the Government of their beloved State is once more that of the free choice of her citizens, he has appointed Thursday, the 21st of April next, a day of oblating to the Lord throughout all its borders; and he earnestly enjoins upon the people to unite on that day, "in public prayer and thanksgiving to the God who, having in His own wise providence, stilled the madness of the people, has given us with the olive branch of peace all the precious rights of freedom."

### The Cubans—Letter from Gov. Palmer, of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23, 1870.

*Hon. C. M. Clay, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 18, 1870, in which you inform me that, at the instance of my friend, Gen. John A. Logan, I have been appointed Vice-President for Illinois of the association organized to aid the Cubans. I am obliged by this evidence of the good-will and confidence of Gen. Logan and yourself; but feel it to be my duty to decline the appointment.

I do not think it consistent with the public duty of the Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of a Government with which the United States are at peace. The Federal Government is responsible to the States for the management and proper control of our relations with foreign nations, and the Governor of Illinois cannot with propriety act as the Vice-President of an association over whose operations he has no control, and that may, for anything he can do to prevent it, violate the acts of Congress enacted to preserve our neutrality. I am an old-fashion States' Rights man. I would not interfere with the proper duties of the Federal Government, and resist all encroachments from that quarter upon the proper powers and duties of the States.

But if not prevented by the foregoing conditions from accepting this position, there are others that are sufficient to prevent me from doing so.

I have no evidence that the so-called "Patriotic Party" in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that their leader is Gen. Jordon, who was for years in arms against our free Government, to perpetuate slavery, affords me no very satisfactory evidence of such an intention. The curse of Cuba is slavery—the political slavery of one class, and the personal servitude of the black and mixed races. I have no sympathy with slave-holders or the friends of slavery; and until the insurgent party of Cuba openly and solemnly denounce the institution of human slavery, and make themselves responsible for its overthrow. I am unwilling to assist them or ask others to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

### Death of a New-Hampshire Editor.

Rev. T. H. Miller, one of the oldest editors in active service in New-Hampshire, died at Portsmouth yesterday, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a native of that city and in it passed most of his days. For years he published the *Congregationalist*, a weekly journal; subsequently he was associated with the late Charles W. Brewster in the publication of the Portsmouth *Journal*, and in that newspaper published many articles relating to the early history of the city, a field which his partner cultivated with marked success for many years after, as the two published volumes of his "Rambles about Portsmouth," books of great value and interest to every son of "old Strawberry Bank," attest.

Of late years Mr. Miller has edited the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, a daily paper published by his son, avowedly independent, but ever outspoken in favor of temperance, abolition and union. For, as a temperance man and as an abolitionist, Mr. Miller was a radical of the radicals. Prominent in both movements from their earliest inception, for thirty years he labored by voice and pen to advance them. He was a good citizen; honest, earnest, industrious and conscientious; mosities, yet ready to encounter even these if they were unavoidable in advancing and supporting that which he knew to be the right. The field in which he labored did not seem large, but it would be hard to define how far extends the influence which any good citizen exerts, and the influence of Mr. Miller was always thrown on the side of the right.

## THE FACTION FIGHT.

### Doings in Democratic Circles in this City Yesterday—The New Charter, and What They Say About It.

There was little doing in political circles yesterday. Those members of the Democratic Party who were in the City were engaged in canvassing among themselves the chances for success which the various bills relating to the City had in the Legislature. Yesterday was regarded in the light of a grand field day at Albany, and the course of Senators and Assemblymen would be watched very carefully.

The ranks of the Democracy in the Legislature were heavily reinforced by multitudes from this City and vicinity, who desired to be on the spot and contribute whatever they could to the common cause. The fight on the new charter was expected to be an earnest one, and all the assistance that could be spared from the City was needed in the emergency. Therefore, when Mr. Tweed went up on Monday night, he was accompanied by a host of assistants, volunteer and otherwise, and when the remaining members of the Legislature departed on Tueskay morning, still greater reinforcements were sent along. This leaves "Tearer's" halls somewhat deserted.

#### THE NEW CHARTER.

Early in the afternoon the news was received in this City that the newest of the new charters had passed the Assembly by a vote of 115 to 6. The intelligence was generally received with satisfaction by the present office-holders, and those who expected to be remembered when the day for the division of the spoils should come. The "Young Democracy" were not particularly jubilant over the intelligence, for they saw in the almost solid vote by which the bill was passed, some realization of the promise made by Mr. Tweed of a clean sweep in the coming fight. They, however, clung to the hope that in the Senate amendments would be added, which might increase their chances of success in the division of the spoils.

The new charter was printed in the Times of Tuesday last, and by reference to it will be seen that it makes a clean sweep of the Street and Croton Departments, reorganizes the Police Board, makes "a new deal" of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, affects a reorganization of the Fire Commission and the Metropolitan Board of Health, creates a Department of Docks and new a Commission for Central Park, and generally effects many radical reforms. The powers of the Mayor under the new charter are considerably extended, and great responsibility will immediately devolve upon that officer.

#### THE "YOUNG DEMOCRACY" COUNTED OUT.

The principal thing which seemed to agitate the manly bosoms of the "Young Democracy," yesterday, was that they saw whatever power they once had slipping away from them. They recognized the new charter as one of the creations of Mr. Tweed, and knew that if it passed the Legislature in its present shape they could not hope for even the least crumb which might otherwise have been extracted from the rich loaf. They had had no finger in the composition of the cake; had not put a plum in, and certainly could not expect to take a plum out.

#### WERE THEY SOLD?

There were whisperings about the City Hall yesterday that the "Young Democracy" had been sold on Monday night, especially with regard to the resolutions which were framed for presentation to the General Committee. It was declared that the resolutions meant nothing; that they were extremely milk and waterish, and perfectly harmless. It was asserted that had they been presented in the General Committee, many of the Tweed men would have voted for them because they were so harmless. It is also said that many of those delegates who were counted as being for the "Young Democracy," were in reality for Mr. Tweed, and that the use of their names, as being in sympathy with the "Y. D.," was unauthorized. Mr. Charles E. Loew, for instance, was said to be with the "Y. D.," whereas he did not attend the meeting at all. Messrs. Richard B. Connolly, Richard M. Tweed and Samuel B. Garvin are also, it is said, not at all in sympathy with the "Young Democracy." This would indicate that there was treachery even in the camp of the opponents of Tammany.

### Muller's Case to be Investigated.

The articles which have appeared in this and other journals, in reference to the case of William Muller, who has been confined in the Ludlow-street Jail, for more than twenty months, under a commitment for contempt made by Justice Blatchford, have awakened an interest among a class of persons who will probably make all due inquiries into the real cause of his detention. Messrs. Roswell D. Hatch and John D. Townsend, well-known members of the bar in this City, have volunteered their services to assist Mr. Overfield, who has been indefatigable in his exertions in behalf of Muller, and it is said that some remarkable developments will shortly be made.

### The Erie Railroad Strikes and Their Cause.

A correspondent writing from Port Jervis says: A few months ago the Erie Railroad was notorious for its strikes, and the newspapers freely commented upon the cause. The last strike of the Long Dock machinists was condemned by the public as being too hasty, the men not waiting one day past the regular pay-day before they ceased work, but they knew that if they let one day pass that month, they would have to let several pass the month following. In October last, representatives from each of the Erie repair-shops waited upon Mr. Gould, the President of the road, for the purpose of having a regular pay-day appointed. Mr. Gould appointed a day for each shop, and signed an agreement to that effect. He agreed that the Port Jervis shop should be paid on or before the 15th of the month, or else a satisfactory reason should be given; but under any circumstances they should be paid by the 25th. The 29th has arrived, but no pay has been given for February, nor yet any reason. Such neglect is the cause of much inconvenience to the men: and store-keepers, not knowing when they are going to get paid for their goods, charge accordingly, and in many cases further credit is refused. Consequently some men with large families suffer great privations, although the Company is owing them two months' pay at the same time.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### Adoption of an Offal Ordinance—Another Struggle with the Rendering Company—The Filthy Lower Markets—The Convention of Milk-Dealers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday at the usual hour, Dr. John O. Stone, the President, in the chair. An ordinance was passed which prohibits the deposit of any garbage, offal or other offensive matter within three hundred feet of any church or inhabited dwelling in any incorporated village, and also prohibiting any such matter from remaining upon any railroad car within such limits. The ordinance was specially designed to meet the nuisance created at Jamaica by the Long Island Railroad. An application for a permit to occupy a basement was favorably indorsed by the Sanitary Superintendent, although he added that it was not suitable for human habitation. It appeared, however, that the present occupant, who is a bachelor, has lived there seven years without sickness, and the Board gave him a permit to remain.

The much-vexed question of the removal of the works of the New-York Rendering Company from the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, again came up, and a long report by the Sanitary Superintendent was read, in which it was shown that, although the business is conducted with all possible care, it is nevertheless and inevitably a nuisance, which ought not to be permitted anywhere within the City, or upon its windward side. The President of the Company was again present, pleading for permission to remain until the 1st of May, and a motion to that effect was made by Commissioner Lincoln, saying that if he was then present in the Board he would vote to compel them to remove. A long discussion ensued, during which it appeared that there is always a pile of bones at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, which are highly inoffensive, and with which the Rendering Company has no concern and no power to interfere. It was claimed that these bones were the real causes of the nauseating odors pervading the neighborhood, and were there with the permit of the Board. After considerable talk which had been provoked by these bonds, the permit was refused by the following vote: Yeas—Bosworth, Brennan and Lincoln. Nays—Crane, Manierre, Stone and Smith. Immediately, however, the nuisance was perpetuated by a motion made by Commissioner Manierre that no suits be commenced against the Rendering Company until the further order of the Board, which was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Bosworth, Brennan, Lincoln and Manierre. Nays—Crane, Stone and Smith. Mr. Manierre, in making this motion, said that he did so because he desired a full investigation of the bone matter before proceeding to enforce the law against the Rendering Company, until it is clearly shown that the nuisance proceeds from their works.

A report from Sanitary Inspector Murray was read, which calls attention to the exceedingly filthy condition of the lower markets, and especially of Washington and West Washington Markets. It was moved that a copy of the report be sent to the Controller, for his information, as it appears that the Board has no power to clean the markets, which are the most inviolable of all pests. The Tax Levy always allows $30,000 for cleaning them, but they are never cleaned.

A gentleman representing one of the cosmetics lately arraigned before the Board as lead poison made a statement in person before the Board, admitting that his compound was originally injurious to health because it did contain lead poison, but saying that the substance has since been eliminated, and he has the certificate of its harmlessness from Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who formerly condemned it and called for its extirpation by the Board.

Commissioner Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Sanitary Committee be directed to inquire as to the prevalence of contagious diseases among the vagrant population of New-York and report a plan by which all persons belonging to this class may be registered and placed under sanitary supervision.

A report upon the convention of milk-men at Croton Falls by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Morris was read and ordered to be filed. It gives a report of the proceedings of the Convention, already published in the Times, and concludes by saying that in this universal article of food the Board of Health cannot too closely scrutinize both its source and supply, and that such measures should be adopted as would insure it to consumers in its unadulterated native purity.

The Board then adjourned.

## THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

### Important Report of the Finance Committee—The Charges Against Mr. Manierre—Action of the Board.

The Board of Excise met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Dr. J. O. Stone in the chair. A report, ordered to be made at the previous meeting, was read, with regard to the charge that compensation had been illegally allowed the Treasurer, and exorbitant pay given to certain employes of the Board. The Committee state that they find, first, that the salary of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health is $500 per annum; second, that the salary of the Secretary of said Board is $3,000 per annum; and, third, that the Treasurer and Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health are and have been continuously Treasurer and Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Excise from the organization of said Board. The sum of $5,178 38 was paid as compensation for extra services to Nov. 17, 1869, to the Treasurer, by order of the Board, and in accordance with the report of a Special Committee estimating the value of these services. The salary of the Secretary of the Board of Excise is not fixed or limited by law. In accordance with resolutions adopted at various times since the organization of the Board, April 20, 1866, there has been paid to the Secretary (including an allowance of $3,500 during the past year) the aggregate sum of $12,368, being an average salary for a period of three years and eleven months of $3,117 per annum. This is believed to be a moderate compensation, considering the amount, character and value of the service rendered. The Board, by resolution adopted Nov. 9, 1869, (on recommendation of the Finance Committee,) directed the Treasurer to pay to Edgar Davis, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $750 for services as bank messenger. A large part of the excise moneys being paid in currency, their safe deposit in bank renders the position of messenger one of trust and importance. To Geo. Hopcraft, Clerk to the Superintendent of Police the sum of $750, for examination of all applications for license with particular reference to the reputation of the places to be licensed. To Seth C. Hawley, Jr., clerk in Metropolitan Police Department, the sum of $300 for indexing all applications for license. To Joseph Strauss, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $300, as interpreter to the Inspector of Excise and at hearings of complaints for violations of the Excise law. To Officers Stewart and Webb, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $100 each, for assorting and distributing in Police Precinct boxes the notices, many thousand in number, from this Board and its officers to persons licensed. The Board has heretofore made appropriations annually to the parties above-named for similar services. The Committee is of the opinion that the Board would have been subjected to more than double this expense, if parties not connected with the Police Department had been employed to perform the service above referred to. Under resolution of the same date, E. Robinson, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, was paid the sum of $500 for extra services before and after office hours. If such extra service had not been rendered by this clerk, it would have been necessary to employ an additional clerk, thereby increasing the expenses of the Board. It will be noticed that the aggregate amount paid for the services referred to in this paragraph has been only $2,800.

The salary of the book-keeper of the Treasurer of the Board of Health is $1,500 per annum. The same person performs the duty of cashier and accountant for the Board of Excise, and has acted in that capacity from the organization of the Board. His salary as fixed by the Board of Excise, dating from May 1, 1869, is at the rate of $6,000 per annum, and was fixed at that rate on recommendation of the Finance Committee, that he might be paid a fair average compensation for the past four years of most faithful and useful service. He received in 1866 the sum of $800, in 1867 $800, in 1868 $1,750, in 1869 $4,500, or a total of $7,850 for nearly four years, or an average of about $2,000 per annum. The Committee is satisfied that no person familiar with the amount and character of the work performed by the person filling this position can say that he has been overpaid.

The Committee declares that no money has been paid for services, except upon the order of the Board. It is but just to the Treasurer to say that it adds that he has performed his full share of the duties devolving upon the Commissioners of the Board of Health and Excise, and the services which he has rendered over and above the services rendered by the other Commissioners in collecting nearly $5,000,000, mostly in small bills, on over 30,000 licenses, not one cent of which has been lost or misappropriated, and the care and responsibility of its custody and distribution, entitle him to all the compensation he has received.

After the reading of the report Mr. Manierre stated that if there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the Board as to the legality or propriety of the compensation which had been awarded him as Treasurer, he was ready to refund the sum. Dr. Stone, stated as one of the Finance Committee that there was no doubt in their minds as to the propriety of the additional compensation, and in order to be certain on the point of law involved, consulted with the counsel of the Board, who without hesitation advised them that the Board had undoubted power to make the proposed allowance.

Judge Bosworth then moved that the resolution of the 17th of November, which granted the additional compensation be rescinded, and made an argument in support of his motion, taking the ground that the allowance was illegal, as the Legislature never intended to leave the Commissioners of Excise at liberty to fix their own compensation. There was indeed a technical point upon which the allowance might be based, but there was another technicality which as clearly forbade it, and where the Board of Excise was judging between itself and the public treasury, the latter should be the authority. Upon the conclusion of Judge Bosworth's remarks, Mr. Lincoln moved that the matter be referred to a special committee, composed of Commissioners Bosworth and Stone, with authority to take the opinion of counsel, which was carried, and the Board adjourned.

## RIVERSIDE PARK.

### Protest of the West Side Association Against the Delay of the Commissioners—Public and Private Interests Suffering in Consequence.

A committee appointed by the West Side Association, consisting of Wm. R. Martin, Courtlandt Palmer, Fernando Wood, Daniel F. Tiemann and others, has addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the Riverside Park, Hugh Smith, Jas. M. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., in which they say:

The area between the Central Park and the Riverside Park, from its natural advantages and its relative position on the island, will become, eventually, equal to any other portion of the City as a desirable place of residence and for the high value of its property. To accomplish this result two things are necessary.

*First*—The west side must be prepared for building; *i. e.*, the title of the public places, streets and avenues now laid out must be acquired by the Corporation, and the streets, avenues and public places must be graded, regulated and improved, and the sewers must be built.

*Second*—Rapid means of transit must be provided, so that it may be speedily reached from the lower business portion of the City.

When these things shall be accomplished, building will commence, and the land will have a real and productive value. Until they are accomplished, the land must remain vacant and unproductive, as hitherto. If these results had been accomplished ten years ago, the population of the Metropolis has increased sufficiently to have filled up closely at least one-half of the whole area. In fact, the City has been depleted by the inaction, and the population has gone away and settled along the lines of the railroads in New-Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island.

The property owners have been damaged by the delay in making their property productive.

A great injustice is suffered by the property owners by the increased taxation, while the improvements are so greatly delayed. The following table shows the increase of valuation by the Tax Commissioners in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, within which the West Side is situated:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1856 | Twelfth Ward | $8,149,300 |
| | Twenty-second Ward | 10,239,022 |
| | Total | $18,388,322 |
| 1869 | Twelfth Ward | $42,648,865 |
| | Twenty-second Ward | 47,663,245 |
| | Total | $90,312,110 |

There is nothing to justify this increase of valuation. In face of it, the owners are not misled by the reduction of the rate of the per centage of the tax. The tax itself is largely and rapidly increased. The whole property on the west side would not, this year, rent for as much as the tax that is levied on it. The tax is equal, therefore, to a tax of ten per cent. on improved real estate; and it is burdensome beyond comparison. When the street improvements, which would tend to make the property productive, are needlessly delayed, the tax becomes a great wrong, and the burden intolerable.

Two years have been virtually lost while the work remained in the hands of the Commissioners. These statements are relevant to the question of the speedy performance of the duties imposed by law on the Commissioners for two reasons:

*First*—The very first step which must precede all other improvements, is the acquisition of title to the land set apart for public places, streets and avenues. Not until the title is acquired, can any comprehensive plan be undertaken for the grading, sewerage and regulation of the streets and avenues, or the improvement of the public parks.

*Second*—The Riverside Park, three miles in length, bounding the West side region, and intersecting all the streets from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, is the most important of all the new improvements. It gives its character to the west side. The avenues near to it, and the streets that abut on it, depend upon it for their character and their value, and will become desirable for occupation when the Riverside Park becomes a visible reality on the ground, as the Central Park now is.

It is evident that if the necessary work for the preparation of the west side for building be pursued with diligence, and accomplished, as it might easily be, within three to five years, the results would be most advantageous to the property owners; to the growth of the City; to the real taxable value of its property, and to the increase of its population and business. On the other hand, the present and past slow progress and delay does not appear to be justified by any sound or controlling reason, and works disadvantage and loss to all the interests which it is the duty of a good administration of the City Government to protect.

### The "Forlorn-Hope" Democracy.

Theo. E. Tomkinson, the organizer and leader of the "Forlorn-hope" Democracy, held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, at which he explained to all comers the nature of his grand design, which is no less than a thorough regeneration of the administration of public affairs in this City. Among the numerous reforms which he hopes will come out of this forlorn hope is the throwing open of all public halls for the use of the people in the evening for discussions, lectures, and other worthy objects, and the furnishing of gas by the City at as cheap a rate as water is furnished now. These preliminary meetings are intended to make the movement known to such as feel an interest in it, and to prepare the way for a general public meeting, which he proposes to hold at an early day, when this new revelation will be promulgated.

### Auction Sale of Coal—Advance in Prices.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at noon yesterday sold 80,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction, through John H. Draper, auctioneer. There was an unusually large attendance and considerable competition. There was an advance on all sizes, and the market was firm. The following shows the prices obtained, with a comparison of the prices realized at the last sale:

| | March 30. | February 23. |
|---|---|---|
| 10,000 tons lump | $4 32½ @ $4 27½ | $4 15 @ $4 05 |
| 12,000 tons steam-boat | 4 40 @ 4 35 | 4 17½ @ 4 02½ |
| 13,000 tons grate | 4 60 @ 4 50 | 4 20 @ 4 05 |
| 10 tons egg | 4 80 @ 4 65 | 4 22½ @ 4 17½ |
| 25 tons stove | 5 50 @ 5 45 | 4 87½ @ 4 67½ |
| 10,000 tons chestnut | 4 40 @ 4 30 | 4 00 @ 3 90 |

### The Amity-Street Robbery.

Francis Degan and Daniel Ritner, who were arrested on Saturday evening last, on a charge of complicity in the outrageous assault and robbery of Mr. Jackson, No. 5 Amity-street, on the 18th inst., were yesterday taken to his residence and fully identified by him. The former with having presented him the letter to read, and the other as having hit him on the head with brass knuckles. He also identified the watch found in possession of Degan as the one taken from him on the same occasion. Mr. Jackson, though still very weak, is sufficiently restored to be able to appear to prosecute the prisoners, and will probably make the complaint against them this morning at the Essex Market Police Court.

### Mutiny of American Sailors at a South American Port.

A sailor named James Robinson, arrested at Cardenas, South America, for having mutinied on board the American schooner *Frank & Nellie*, on the 1st of March, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and was subsequently sent to Ludlow-street Jail to await examination. The complainant, Capt. Breen, alleged that the prisoner, together with another seaman and John Crosby, the second mate, made an assault on D. O. Wheeler, first mate of the vessel, wounding him with a sheath-knife, and also beating him into a state of unconsciousness. The two latter assailants were detained at Cardenas by Nathaniel Cross, United States Consular Agent, to await transportation to this City.

### Two Counterfeiting Cases in Brooklyn.

The case of the United States against J. R. Laurent, who is charged with having in his possession a counterfeit plate for United States currency notes, came up again yesterday before Commissioner Newton. Some formal evidence was had by District-Attorney Parris on the part of the Government, and an adjournment was granted on the motion of defendant's counsel till today at 12 o'clock.

In the same Court the case of Charles Teppe, accused of passing two $20 counterfeit notes, was brought up yesterday afternoon. Mr. Healim, proprietor of the dry-goods store No. 99 Fulton-avenue, and Miss Welch, one of his saleswomen, testified to the receipt of one of the notes, and Mr. Downey, dry-goods dealer at Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-avenue, testified to that of the other. Mr. Gaillard, one of the detectives of the secret service, stated that he had examined the two notes and that he consider-them the best counterfeits of national currency ever issued except the $100 notes. The Commissioner refused to allow the defendant to go at large on his own recognizance, and the case was adjourned till today at 12 o'clock.

## RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.

### New Wharves—Bulkhead Extensions—Reconstructed Piers—The Cost.

"The oldest inhabitant," does not need to catechise memory severely to recall the wharves, piers, ferries, and buildings attached thereto, of a very different pattern and shape than those of the present hour. Were statistics attainable to tell the story, the figures in totals of changes and improvements would be astonishing. The vast area of territory, along the North and East Rivers, and the Battery, that has been filled in, raised and straitened, amounts to scores of acres. The entire aspect to one who has been absent for a few years is a complete metamorphose. The geography of our water front has passed through many and great changes, which are even yet going on. Until about five years since our wharves were narrow and contracted, frequently out of repair, sometimes absolutely insecure, and always in a filthy condition. The most disagreeable part of a journey on our river steamers was the approach to or exit from them over the wharves, and this was often sufficient to mar all the pleasures of fine scenery, fresh air and luxurious surroundings. The winds, snows, rains, dust and filth on the exposed piers had riotous sway and made the localities obnoxious at all seasons. Latterly the principal lines have made great improvements in the lengthening, widening and strengthening of their wharves, erecting substantial and elegant houses upon them, and inaugurating an entirely new order of affairs. Protection from the weather to goods and passengers, cleanliness, ample space and convenience for man and beast, as well a greater security from thieves is thus afforded. But perfection has by no means as yet been attained. Better, safer and cleanlier sidewalks, elevated to a level with the string-pieces, and greater care in sweeping and sprinkling the planks can be readily attained at a small outlay of thought and labor. In that respect alone the railroad station accommodations entirely surpass those of the steamer piers. During the past few months several important and extensive improvements have been made along the North River front, greatly enhancing the attractiveness of the water routes, as well as the value of real estate and wharf property adjacent. At the foot of Liberty-street, adjoining the New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry-house, there has been a new bulkhead extension made, and thereon is erected a substantial shed about seventy-five by forty-five feet. A portion of this is used by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's freight express; the remaining space is to be used by the Adams' Express Company's southern department. Barges, or "floats," carrying eight cars each, are loaded and discharged here. On the other side of the river they are backed down by means of an inclined plane upon the rails on the decks. Strong bumpers at the end and side-guards, lock them on secure and still. A permanent platform, level with the car doors, extends the entire length of the boats. This is connected to the pier by a draw-bridge, over which the freight is speedily trucked out. The Erie Railway have made a similar improvement—extension, shed and draws—adjoining the Pavonia Ferry and Narragansett-Bristol line buildings, at the foot of Warren-street. The dimensions are seventy feet front by thirty feet deep. Floats similar to those previously described, bring freight cars to the pier. At Pier No. 36 additional and important improvements are under contract. The pier is to be repaired and extended, and a capacious superstructure, similar in size and style to that of the Old Dominion Company, is to be built. The dimensions of the wharf are to be 600 feet in length by 60 feet in width; the estimated cost is stated at $100,000. Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.'s steamer line controls the premises. Pier No. 37, occupied by the Old Dominion Line, has been greatly enlarged and improved. Its dimensions are sixty-four feet front and width, and 600 feet in length. A large and well-built house, covers the pier to the length of 540 feet. The material used was corrugated iron sides, and gravel tar roof. On the West-street front is an imposing entrance, with offices on either side, and rooms on the second floor. The cost of the entire affair was about $100,000.

The most extensive, important and one of the finest improvements of the kind ever made in this country is at Pier No. 38, at the foot of Hubert-street. The Empire Transportation line leased the premises some time ago, and have greatly extended, widened and strengthened the wharf, and covered it by a handsome and substantial freight depot. The frame is of very heavy timbers, the sides are of corrugated iron, and the roof of gravel tar. The street front is very handsome and imposing, being 152 feet in width, two stories high, and about forty-five feet deep, which affords excellent accommodations for an extensive suite of offices. The main pier itself is 610 feet long, and sixty feet wide at the outer end. The entire area of the premises thus built on is considerably over two acres—nearly as large as the old St. John's Park. The L on which the old "Red Fort" of earlier times stood is nearly 200 feet square. The Empire line inaugurated the plan of bringing the cars over the river on the "floats" previously spoken of, which they still continue. The plan is being imitated by their contemporaries.

Notwithstanding the immense area of this depot, its entire capacity is tested by the great business of the line. The total cost of this improvement is estimated at $350,000. The Jersey City Ferry-house at the foot of Desbrosses-street is the most grand specimen of iron architecture along the North River front. Heavy tubular pillars of the Doric and Corinthian styles, with panelings and carvings of plain but elegant design, and an iron roof with corrugated iron sides make up a splendid edifice. There are four bridges. The interior arrangements, sitting rooms, offices and conveniences are admirably planned and constructed. The edifice is not yet altogether complete. When finished it will cost over $100,000. There are extensive piers on either side. The front is the entire width of the street opposite, and makes a very handsome display. At Pier No. 37, at the foot of Hubert-street, Messrs. VAN SANTWOD, FARRINGTON and SMITH are making valuable improvements. The pier is to be 560 feet long and sixty wide. Upon it, and rapidly approaching completion, is a strongly-framed building which is to be of the same style as that of the Empire Company. The estimated expense is about $100,000. The Albany line of day boats and the Rondout line will use this depot. At Pier No. 49 the Knickerbocker Ice Company have under way the construction of a new wharf 606 feet long and sixty feet wide, to be covered with a shed of corrugated iron sides and tar pebble roof. It will be completed in May at a cost of about $150,000. Many of the other piers are being repaired and extended in a greater or less degree, and the entire river front is gradually undergoing favorable and much-needed changes.

### The Custom-House Smugglers.

The case of ISIDORE WOLF and MYRTIL MAY, the two Broadway importers, charged with smuggling about $500,000 worth of goods into this port, was yesterday adjourned until 1 o'clock today by Commissioner OSBORN. The Custom-house authorities once more failed to produce the desired evidence against the accused. The prisoners gave bail in $20,000 each, and were set at liberty. It was reported that a man named SMITH was liberally paid for becoming bondsman for MAY. It was also said that the Customs officials had not shown any inclination to press the criminal proceedings brought against the accused because they were desirous of settling all smuggling cases at the Custom-house.

### Taking the Law Into His Own Hands.

Deputy Collector JONES, of the Ninth District, charged MICHAEL MAHONEY, of Manhattanville, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, with having forcibly seized an express wagon, of which he was the owner, after it had been taken possession of by the revenue authorities, under the directions of Collector DARLING, for non-payment of tax. An informal examination elicited the fact that the accused was a poor man, with several children. At the time he took the wagon he was not aware of its having been seized. He was told to do as he did by a Police Captain. On motion of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, he was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination.

### The McFarland Trial.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND, for the alleged murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, will positively commence before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, at the opening of the April Term on Monday next. The case will occupy several days, during which a large mass of testimony will be introduced.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Teed *vs.* Heilman; motion denied.

Black *vs.* Stiles; judgment and subsequent proceeding are so far opened as to allow defendant to put in an answer and have a trial; the judgment and subsequent proceedings to stand as security, and to be set aside only in case defendant finally obtains judgment; costs to abide the event.

Shumway *vs.* Brockway; motion granted on payment of all costs after service of complaint and of motion; judgment to stand as security.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE BY A HUSBAND.

*Mary Delany* vs. *Martin Delany*.—This was an action brought by a wife against her husband to obtain a decree of divorce from bed and board on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment practised upon her by her husband. The parties were married in May, 1868. The husband did not appear to defend on the trial. From the testimony of the wife it appears that he frequently choked her, and at one time when near her confinement, which took place in September last, he seized a sword-cane and threatened to run her through. A few days before her child was born he packed up his trunks and left her, and he has not since provided for her in any manner.

The Court granted a decree of separation and ordered that the husband pay five-twelfths of his weekly income for the support of his wife.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. Field; no one appeared for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

*George W. Horton* vs. *James Welpley, Master and Owner of the Schooner Margaret Ann.*—This is an action civil maritime for pilotage service. The defendant appeared yesterday by counsel, Benedict & Benedict, and was allowed a week to answer.

*United States* vs. *Rowland Merrick et al.*—Mr. Whitbeck, who has in his possession the fraudulent mortgage on which the case turns, was yesterday ordered to show cause on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, why it should not be produced, and at 1 o'clock on same day to produce the paper or be committed for contempt of Court.

### POLICE TRIALS.

*Before Commissioner Manierre.*

Nine patrolmen were arraigned yesterday for various offenses. The principal case was that of Roundsman Sutton, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who was tried at the previous session upon a trivial charge, and was arraigned yesterday upon a complaint of James Dyckman, who swore that Sutton had entered the Twelfth-street Dutch Reformed Church at 1 o'clock in the morning, and had sat down at the register in the lecture-room, where there had been a festival that evening. The affidavit stated that Sutton remained sitting in the lecture-room about half an hour, and demanded something to eat. Dyckman, however, when confronted with the Commissioner, acknowledged that his affidavit was false in every one of its material statements. It further appeared upon cross-examination of the witness that he had been induced to commit this perjury by Patrolman Ward, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who was endeavoring to have Sutton dismissed from the Department. Capt. Brown testified that Ward had come to him, saying that he had a very bad case against Sutton, as he could prove that he had been in the church eating and playing cards. Several witnesses who were in the church when Sutton entered denied all of these statements, and it further appeared that the youth Dyckman had been promised $5 for his services in the perjury line. The charge against Sutton was summarily dismissed.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—CALENDAR.

The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for March 31 is as follows: 93, 85, 94, 95, 97, 99, 9, 40, 100, 101, 102, 25, 103, 104.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
204—Willard vs. Neilson.
239—Midgly vs. Osborne.
249—Olney vs. Manning.
262—Peet vs. Van Cott.
236—Bass vs. Home Insurance Company.
96—Galinger vs. Galinger.
106—Asten vs. Livermore.
224—Thayer vs. Rathbone.
263—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

Nos.
36—Baldwin vs. Limonet.
60—North Am. Life Ins. Co. vs. Dixon.
82—Smith vs. Underhill.
87—People, &c., vs. Excelsior Life Ins. Co.
136—Bowne vs. Lence.
158—Fask vs. Fask.
159—Roberts vs. Haley.
183—Watson vs. Gardener.
190—Gamage vs. Beresford.
191—Bloomer vs. Newton.
193—Jones vs. Banenthal.
199—Deutch vs. Weller.
202—Andrews vs. Vreeland.
203—Smith vs. Shaughnessy.
205—May vs. May.
213—Browne vs. Duryea.
222—Trust vs. Trust.

The call begins at No. 232—Martin vs. Symmers.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross and Curtis, JJ.*

Nos.
1—Hurlut vs. Del., Lack. and Western Railroad Co.
2—Bishop vs. Adler.
3—Edinge vs. Foote.
4—Neville vs. McElroy.
5—Broderick vs. James.
6—Stead vs. Moss.
7—Mangold vs. Murphy.
8—Banks vs. Ackerson.
9—Lester vs. Kennelly.
10—Banks vs. Ackerson.
11—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.
12—Boomer vs. Brown.
13—Blunt vs. McDonald.
14—Read vs. Chaffee.
15—Walton vs. Horgan.
16—Eldridge vs. Eneas.
17—Meyer vs. Zundt.
18—Higgins vs. Walsh.
19—Liddle vs. Barrett.
20—Carpenter vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.
21—Steben vs. Moss.
22—Johnson vs. McCready.
23—Frier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
24—Boomer vs. Cooper.
25—Steben vs. Williams.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Held by Pratt, J.*

No.
348½—Daley vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
Nos.
393—Kennedy vs. Finn et al.
332—Ennis vs. Burtis.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—MARCH 30, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 114 | $1,000 | Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s | 93½ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62 | 110 | 2,000 | do | 94 |
| 19,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 108½ | 200 | West. U. Tel. | 31½ |
| 19,000 | do | 108⅜ | 600 | do...bet. call | 31⅜ |
| 55,000 | do | 108½ | 200 | Mariposa Pf. | 12¾ |
| 120,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 | 109 | 4,300 | Mar. T. 10s ctfs. | 45 |
| 112,500 | do | 109 | 100 | Pacific Mail | 34⅜ |
| 100,000 | do...b3 | 109½ | 400 | do | 34⅝ |
| 60,000 | do | 109⅛ | 500 | do | 34⅝ |
| 10,000 | do...s3 | 109⅛ | 1400 | do | 34⅝ |
| 500 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 106 | 600 | do...bet. call | 35 |
| 8,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n | 108 | 200 | do | 34⅞ |
| 1,350 | do...small | 107½ | 1800 | do | 35 |
| 25,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 106½ | 200 | do | 35½ |
| 100,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur. | 112¼ | 100 | do | 35¼ |
| 25,000 | do | 112 | 100 | Cum. Coal Pf...b.c. | 29 |
| 17,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n. | 51 | 100 | do | 29½ |
| 40,000 | do...s30 | 51 | 50 | Del. & H. Canal | 115½ |
| 25,000 | do | 51¼ | 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 19⅜ |
| 11,000 | Tenn. 6s, x. c. | 58½ | 5 | A. M. U. Ex. | 38 |
| 500 | Va. St. 6s, ex c. | 71 | 1100 | N. Y. C. & H. R. | 91⅛ |
| 8,000 | do | 72 | 200 | do...s60 | 91¼ |
| 30,000 | N. Car. St. 6s. | 47½ | 1700 | do...bet. call | 91⅛ |
| 5,000 | do...bet. call | 47¼ | 20,000 | N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. | 88⅛ |
| 30,000 | N. C. St. 6s, n. | 23 | 20,000 | do | 88⅜ |
| 10,000 | do | 23¼ | 200 | Harlem R.R. | 141⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | 23½ | 200 | do | 142 |
| 6,000 | Mo. St. 6s. | 92½ | 150 | Erie Pref. | 50¼ |
| 10,000 | La. 6s. | 75½ | 200 | Mich. Cen. | 120 |
| 1,000 | Ala. S. 8s, bds. | 97 | 1100 | Lake S. & M. S. | 87¼ |
| 5,000 | Erie 2d M., '79 | 94 | 100 | do...s30 | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 | Cen. P. Gold Bs | 92½ | 300 | do...s30 | 87 |
| 1,000 | A. & T. H. 1st M. | 94½ | 1560 | do | 87¼ |
| 1,000 | C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds. | 90½ | 300 | do...bet. call | 87⅜ |
| 1,000 | B., N. Y. & E. 1st | 90 | 50 | Chic. & N. W. | 72 |
| 1,000 | Tol., & W. E. Bds. | 78½ | 100 | do | 72½ |
| 1,000 | N. J. Cen., n. | 99 | 500 | do | 72⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mer. & Es. 2d. | 96½ | 100 | do...bet. call | 72¾ |
| 18,000 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M. | 95 | 300 | Ch. & N. W. Pf. | 83¾ |
| 5,000 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M. | 97½ | 200 | do...s10 | 83⅛ |
| 20,000 | Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds. | 84½ | 100 | N. J. Cen. R. | 102½ |
| 1,000 | M. & St. P. 1st. | 95 | 7 | do | 102 |
| 1,000 | Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M. | 105 | 10 | do | 102¼ |
| 35,000 | Col., C. & I. C. 1st M. | 84¼ | 5 | C., C., Cin. & I. R. | 74½ |
| 40,000 | do | 84⅛ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. | 119¾ |
| 5,000 | Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div. | 78½ | 100 | do | 119⅝ |
| 1,000 | East. Div. | 83¼ | 400 | Mil. & St. P. | 58¾ |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. 2d M. | 97 | 500 | do | 58½ |
| 2,000 | Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st | 92½ | 1300 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 73¾ |
| 2,000 | W. U. T., 7s Bds | 90 | 300 | Tol., W. & W. Pf. | 74 |
| 60 | Fourth N. Bank. | 106 | 50 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. | 92½ |
| | | | 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 29 |
| | | | 100 | Ohio & Miss. Pf. | 70¼ |
| | | | 220 | Morris & Essex | 89¼ |
| | | | 20 | do | 89⅛ |
| | | | 300 | Bos., H. & Erie R | 3¼ |
| | | | 100 | do | 3⅛ |
| | | | 200 | H. & St. Jos. R. | 106⅛ |
| | | | 100 | Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf. | 8 |

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 114 | $28,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 108⅝ |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 114⅛ | 45,000 | do | 108⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | 114⅜ | 84,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '67 | 109 |
| 35,000 | U. S. 5-20 R. '62, | 109⅜ | 10,000 | do | 108⅜ |
| 30,000 | do | 109⅛ | 30,000 | do...b3 | 109 |
| 8,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 110⅛ | 200,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 109⅛ |
| 11,000 | do | 110⅜ | 12,000 | do...s3 | 109¼ |
| 5,000 | do | 110¼ | 100,000 | do | 109⅛ |
| 30,000 | do | 110⅞ | 200,000 | do | 109⅜ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 109⅛ | 10,000 | do | 109½ |
| 5,000 | do | 109⅜ | 40,000 | do...b3 | 109⅛ |
| 1,000 | do | 109⅛ | 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 106⅛ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 110⅛ | 5,000 | do | 106⅜ |
| 20,000 | do | 110⅛ | 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 106⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | 110⅜ | 26,500 | do | 106⅜ |
| 7,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 108⅜ | 20,000 | do | 106⅜ |
| 27,000 | do | 108⅞ | 115,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur. | 112 |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n. | 51⅛ | 10 | A. M. U. Ex. | 38 |
| 10,000 | N. Car. St. 6s n | 23 | 10,000 | N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. | 88⅜ |
| 8,000 | La. 8s, Lev. Bs. | 93½ | 30,000 | do..bet. call | 88⅜ |
| 1,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 92 | 10,000 | do | 89 |
| 10,000 | Va. St. 6s, R.O. | 58 | 100 | Erie R. Pf. | 52 |
| 5,000 | Long Dock B. | 88 | 100 | do | 51⅛ |
| 5,000 | Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. | 84½ | 100 | Erie Railway | 25⅜ |
| 7,000 | M. & S.P. 8s, 1st | 105 | 200 | L. S. & M. S. R. | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 94½ | 50 | do | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 | West. Un. Tel. | 32 | 400 | do...bet. call | 87⅛ |
| 500 | do..bet. call | 31⅝ | 100 | C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 74 |
| 100 | Cum. C. Pf. | 30 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 72½ |
| 300 | Quick. M. Co. | 9⅛ | 50 | do | 72⅜ |
| 800 | do | 9¼ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 83⅜ |
| 800 | Pacific Mail | 36 | 400 | Mil. & St. P. R. | 59 |
| 100 | do | 35⅞ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 73⅛ |
| 20 | do | 35⅛ | 400 | do | 73⅛ |
| 300 | do...s60 | 35¼ | 27 | Tol., W. & W. | 46 |
| 300 | N.Y.C. & H. R. | 91⅛ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 29 |
| 200 | do...bet. call | 91⅛ | | | |

WEDNESDAY, March 30—P. M.

There was a further advance of ⅝@1 ₱ cent. in the public funds of the United States today, on a very extensive demand and business in all descriptions of the 5-20s, 10-40s, and long 6 ₱ cents of 1881. The whole rise since Monday is equal to 1½ ₱ cent. The rise today was supported by higher cable quotations from London and Frankfort, and some of the orders in this market were no doubt for foreign account. The amount of transactions today was far ahead for any single day for a fortnight past, and the number of buyers both for investment and on speculation correspondingly increased.

The sales of Gold advanced from 111⅞ to 112⅜ ₱ cent. this forenoon, but fell back to 112 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, on the other hand, were lower than yesterday, and left off 108⅜@108½ on London, and f5 24⅜@f5 23¾ to the dollar on Paris. This lower turn in the market is in the face not only of a somewhat stiffer Gold market, but the arrival of $500,000 American Gold Coin from Europe by the Hamburg steamer this morning, ordered a fortnight since on the lower Exchange of 107⅞@108 ₱ cent. The same steamer brought $400,000 Spanish Doubloons, which will go forward in a few days to Havana.

Money is 5@6 ₱ cent. on call to the brokers, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on short Merchant paper of short dates. At these rates the market is in easy supply, but the improved business on the Stock Exchange in the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks is likely to give better employment for Money on call loan.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds continue to look firm, and Tennessees, Virginias and Louisianas are on the advance. The Railway Share speculation is higher on the New-York and Western Roads, and the extent of business larger than yesterday at an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. The speculation in Pacific Mail, which began yesterday, took a very strong upward turn this morning, and a large business was done at 34@35@37@35½@37 ₱ cent.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Tuesday night. There was an increased demand for United States 5-20s at the close of the day:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 30.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106 | 106⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 109¾ | 111¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 108¾ | 109⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 111⅞ | 112 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108½ | 108⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 50⅜ | 51⅜ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 91⅜ | 92⅛ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 88⅜ | 89⅛ |
| Reading Railroad | 97⅜ | 97⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 119⅜ | 120¼ |
| North-western Common | 71⅛ | 72⅝ |
| North-western Preferred | 83½ | 84½ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 33⅜ | 37⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 73½ | 74⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 58⅜ | 60 |
| Lake Shore | 87⅜ | 88½ |
| Erie | 24⅞ | 25⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 29 | 29⅜ |
| New-Jersey Central | 102⅛ | 102⅝ |

The sealed offers to sell U. S. 5-20s to the Sinking Fund today on being opened at 12 o'clock, at the Treasury Office, were found to amount to barely the amount to be awarded. Only $1,191,000 of all descriptions were offered, and $1,000,000 accepted, as follows:

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reid, Leo & Content. | | Baker & Kitchen. | |
| 600 '65, n. | 106.99 | 10,000 '62, r. | 106.86⅛ |
| 2450 '68, n. | 107.09 | 1,450 '65, n. c. | 106.86⅛ |
| 25,000 '65, n. | 107.09 | 25,000 '65, n. c. | 107.15 |
| 25,000 '65, n. | 107.24 | 25,000 '65, n. c. | 107.25 |
| 25,000 '65, n. | 107.24 | Drexel, Winthrop & Co. | |
| 50,000 '65, n. | 107.49 | 3,000 '62, r. | 106.94 |
| 15,000 '65, n. | 107.48 | 10,000 '64, r. | 106.94 |
| 15,000 '65, n. | 107.62 | 5,000 '65, r., o. | 106.94 |
| 25,000 '64. | 107.34 | 17,000 '65, c. n. | 106.90 |
| Buckingham & Brown. | | 32,000 '65, r. n. | 107.20 |
| 3,100 '62, r. | 107.25 | 32,000 '65, r. n. | 107.45 |
| 5,000 '64, r. | 107.25 | 28,000 '64, c. | 107.09 |
| 7,000 '65, r. | 107.25 | 20,000 '65, c., n. | 107.60 |
| 25,400 '65, r., n. | 107.20 | 20,000 '65, c., n. | 107.89 |
| 20,000 '65, r., n. | 107.20 | 20,000 '65, c., n. | 107.99 |
| 2,800 '65, c., n. | 107.15 | 20,000 '65, c., n. | 108.19 |
| 100 '67, c. | 107.15 | Ed. Sweet & Co. | |
| 500 '68, c. | 107.15 | 8,000 '65, c., n. | 106.44 |
| 16,600 '64, c. | 106.99 | 2,100 '65, r., n. | 106.44 |
| 10,000 '64, c. | 107.11 | 3,000 '67, c. | 106.75 |
| 20,000 '64, c. | 107.20 | 2,000 '65, c., n. | 106.75 |
| 26,000 '64, c. | 107.30 | 5,000 '64, r. | 106.75 |
| 10,000 '64, c. | 107.40 | Thos. T. Fischer. | |
| 10,000 '64, c. | 107.49 | 2,600 '64, c. | 106.48 |
| Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. | | 3,400 '65, c., n. | 106.48 |
| 27,650 '65, n. | 107.36 | Jay Cooke & Co. | |
| 24,000 '62, r. | 106.96 | 214,000 '62, r. | 106.85 |
| 7,390 '65, r., o. | 106.96 | 16,000 '64, r. | 106.85 |
| 1,000 '64, r. | 106.96 | 6,600 '65, r. | 106.85 |
| 50 '67. | 106.96 | 17,000 '65, r., n. | 106.85 |
| Cammann & Co. | | 245,800 '65, c., n. | 106.85 |
| 5,000 '65, n. | 107.60 | | |
| 5,000 '65, n. | 107.70 | $1,191,100 | |

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jay Cooke & Co. | | Buckingham & Brown. | |
| $214,600 '62, r. | 106.85 | $10,000 '64, c. | 107.40 |
| 16,000 '64, r. | 106.85 | Baker & Kitchen. | |
| 6,600 '65, r. | 106.85 | 10,000 '62, r. | 106.86⅛ |
| 17,000 '65, r., n. | 106.85 | 1,400 '65, c., n. | 106.86⅛ |
| 245,800 '65, c., n. | 106.85 | 25,000 '65, c., n. | 107.15 |
| Thomas T. Fisher. | | 25,000 '65, c., n. | 107.25 |
| 2,600 '64, c. | 106.48 | Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. | |
| 3,400 '65, c., n. | 106.48 | 27,650 '65, n. | 107.28 |
| Reid, Leo & Content. | | 24,000 '62, r. | 106.96 |
| 600 '65, n. | 106.99 | 7,300 '65, r., o. | 106.96 |
| 2,450 '67. | 107.09 | 1,000 '64, r. | 106.96 |
| 25,000 '65, n. | 107.09 | 50 '67. | 106.96 |
| 25,000 '65, n. | 107.24 | Ed. Sweet & Co. | |
| 25,000 '64. | 107.34 | 8,000 '65, c. | 106.44 |
| Buckingham & Brown. | | 2,100 '65, r. | 106.44 |
| 3,100 '62, r. | 107.25 | 3,000 '67, c. | 106.75 |
| 5,000 '64, r. | 107.25 | 2,000 '65, c. | 106.75 |
| 7,000 '65, r. | 107.25 | 5,000 '64, r. | 106.75 |
| 25,400 '65, r., n. | 107.20 | Drexel, Winthrop & Co. | |
| 20,000 '65, r., n. | 107.20 | 3,000 '62, r. | 106.94 |
| 2,800 '65, c., n. | 107.15 | 10,000 '64, r. | 106.94 |
| 100 '67, c. | 107.15 | 5,000 '65, r., o. | 106.94 |
| 100 '68, c. | 107.15 | 17,000 '65, c., n. | 106.99 |
| 16,600 '64, c. | 106.99 | 32,000 '65, r. | 107.20 |
| 10,000 '64, c. | 107.11 | 28,000 '64, c. | 107.09 |
| 20,000 '64, c. | 107.20 | 13,900 '65, r., n. | 107.45 |
| 20,000 '64, c. | 107.30 | $1,000,000 | |

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $82,100,436 72 |
| Gold receipts | 542,645 97 |
| Gold payments | 47,827 25 |
| Gold balance | 78,269,992 50 |
| Currency receipts | 158,099 64 |
| Currency payments | 488,953 17 |
| Currency balance | 3,901,179 29 |
| General balance | 82,359,916 83 |
| Customs | 408,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881 | 114½ | 5-20 reg'd, n. i., 1865 | 108⅜ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881 | 114⅞ | 5-20 coup., n. i., 1865 | 108⅜ |
| 5-20 registered, 1862 | 109⅜ | 5-20 registered, 1867 | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coupon, 1862 | 111⅛ | 5-20 coupon, 1867 | 109⅞ |
| 5-20 registered, 1864 | 109⅛ | 5-20 coupon, 1868 | 109⅞ |
| 5-20 coupon, 1864 | 109⅞ | 10-40 registered | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 registered, 1865 | 110 | 10-40 coupon | 106⅜ |
| 5-20 coupon, 1865 | 110⅜ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, ex coup. | 58 | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75 | 102 |
| Tennessee 6s, n. bds. | 51⅜ | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86 | 103⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, ex coup. | 72 | Illinois Canal bds., '70 | 100 |
| Virginia 6, new bds. | 66 | Illinois coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds. | 92⅛ | Illinois coup. '79 | 100 |
| N. Carolina 6s. | 47½ | Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| N. Carolina 6s, n. bds. | 23⅜ | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73 | 97 |
| S. Carolina 6s. | 88 | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78 | 95 |
| S. Carolina 6s, n. bds. | 84 | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83 | 95 |
| S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. | 85⅛ | Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78 | 98 |
| Missouri 6s. | 92⅜ | Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War Ln. | 100 |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss | 92 | N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan | 109 |
| Louisiana 6s. | 75 | N. Y. Cou. Bty Loan | 109 |
| Louisiana 6s, new bds. | 73 | N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70 | 105 |
| Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds. | 77 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73 | 105 |
| Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds. | 93 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74 | 105 |
| California 7s, large bds | 110 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 | 105 |
| Connecticut 6s. | 100⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 | 105 |
| Rhode Island 6s. | 100⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78 | 105 |
| Alabama 8s. | 96 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74 | 105 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 90⅛ | Gal. & Chic. 2d | 98 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 88 | Chic. & R. I. 1st | 100½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n | 88 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 97⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 102½ | Morris & Essex 1st | 103 |
| N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76 | 100 | Morris & Essex 2d | 96 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 | 93 | N. J. Cen. 1st | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 | 87 | N. J. Cen. New Bds. | 98⅜ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 | 86 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d | 97½ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 | 82½ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d | 94½ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 90 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 94 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 | 120 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 92 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st | 111½ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 75½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d | 97 | Chic. & Alton 1st | 100 |
| M. So. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c. | 100 | Chic. & Alton Inc. | 92 |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 95⅛ | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 97 |
| Cen. Pac. Bonds | 92⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Cons'd | 84⅛ |
| Union Pac. 1st Bonds | 84⅞ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st | 95⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70 | 113 | Penn. R. R. Bonds | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 94 | St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. | 86 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. | 80 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 104⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 94 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 | 91⅛ |
| Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv. | 90⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 88 |
| Del., L. & West. 1st | 100 | Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d. | 88 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 93 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 86 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. | 78⅛ | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 88⅛ |
| Tol., W. & W. C. C.S.F. | 78 | Chic. & Mil. 1st | 92 |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 106 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st | 84⅛ |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 88 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 96⅛ |
| Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 81 | Bos., H. & Erie guar. | 35⅛ |
| Quin. & Tol. 1st, 90 | 84 | Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. | 82⅛ |

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 140 | Shoe and Leather | 165 |
| Manhattan | 144 | Corn Exchange | 136 |
| Merchants' | 124½ | Commonwealth | 114 |
| Mechanics' | 140 | New-York County | 200 |
| Union | 134 | Importers & Traders | 146½ |
| America | 136 | Park | 168 |
| City | 210 | Central National | 108 |
| Phenix | 107 | Fourth National | 106 |
| Tradesmen's | 152 | Tenth National | 106 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 125 | Oriental | 150⅛ |
| National | 117⅛ | Gold Exchange | 65 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 110 | Bk'ers' & Brokers' As. | 111⅛ |
| Seventh Ward | 106 | Del. & Hudson Canal | 115 |
| State of New-York | 106 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 30 |
| Commerce | 123 | Canton Coal, Balt. | 64⅛ |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. | 122 | Western Union Tel. | 31⅞ |
| Mercantile | 126 | Quicksilver Mining | 9⅛ |
| Bank of the Republic | 116 | Mariposa Pref. | 12⅛ |
| Hanover | 107 | Mar'a Trustee Cer'ts | 45 |
| Irving | 116 | Boston Water Power | 17⅛ |
| Metropolitan | 139 | Adams Express | 60⅛ |
| Citizens' | 130⅛ | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 19⅛ |
| Grocers' | 117 | American Express | 38 |
| East River | 115 | United States Ex. | 46⅛ |
| Market | 125 | Merchants Union Ex. | 12 |
| Nassau | 107 | Pacific Mail | 37 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 30.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 100⅛ | 100⅞ |
| City 6s, New | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| Camden and Amboy | 117⅛ | 117⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| Reading | 97⅛ | 97⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley | 54⅜ | 55 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 35⅛ | 35⅞ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 28⅛ | 28⅜ |
| Northern Central | 48 | 48⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 32⅛ | 32⅜ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 88⅛ | 88⅞ |

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,559,558.

The following Circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

OFFICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.

Under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 26, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders of the Company at their adjourned annual meeting on the 1st of April following, the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have caused to be executed a mortgage of all their railroad from the City of Philadelphia to the City of Pittsburg, together with all its branches, the personal property and real estate used in connection therewith, to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, of Philadelphia, in trust, for the sum of $35,000,000—the amount of capital stock authorized by the charter of the Company—of which $33,493,112 50 is now outstanding.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to the Trustees above named, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company at any time an amount exceeding the capital stock of the Company paid in.

Of these bonds (of $1,000, or £200 sterling) 17,035 bonds will be issued by them only to retire or to exchange for the existing liens upon the property of the Company enumerated below:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, due Dec. 31, 1880 | $4,972,000 00 |
| 2. Second Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, due March 31, 1875 | 4,886,840 00 |
| 3. Five per cent. bonds held by the State of Pennsylvania, being a lien on the road from Philadelphia to Columbia, paid off at the rate of $460,000 per annum, extinguishing this debt in 1891 | 6,082,538 14 |
| 4. Six per cent. debentures due 1871, convertible into General Mortgage bonds | 1,114,224 00 |
| Total | $17,035,602 14 |

The payment by the Company of the above indebtedness—to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means, independently of the bonds to be reserved by the trustees for that purpose—makes the bonds created under this general mortgage, virtually a first lien upon all its railways, their equipment and real estate, &c., &c.

The trustees have delivered to the Company up to Jan. 1, 1870, 7,020 of these bonds, all of which have been sold, leaving 8,883 still deliverable under the conditions of the mortgage, exclusive of 17,035 bonds retained to meet prior liens upon its railway.

It is proposed to issue at this time 2,000 bonds of $1,000 each, either in the form of coupon or registered bonds, at the option of the purchaser. These bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the office of the Company, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 1st of January and on the 1st of July, on the coupon bonds, and on the 1st of April and the 1st of October on the registered, each issue free from all State taxes.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company, as shown by their books on the 31st of December last:

| | |
|---|---|
| A double-track railway between Philadelphia and Columbia, (82 miles) | $5,375,733 43 |
| Interest of this Company in the stock of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, being a majority thereof | 768,250 00 |
| A double-track railway from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, 250 miles | 14,087,741 13 |
| Extension of the road from West Philadelphia to the Delaware River, and from Pittsburg Station to the Washington Turnpike on the south bank of the Monongahela River | 2,475,437 10 |
| The rolling stock | 6,182,448 17 |
| Real estate and telegraph line | 4,271,506 88 |
| Investments made in connecting lines, including securities in sinking fund | 19,287,491 93 |
| Materials on hand for operating its railways, &c. | 2,845,619 99 |
| Bills receivable, amount due from other railway companies and cash on hand | 9,736,073 89 |
| Total | $65,030,302 52 |

The obligations of the Company against this property are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $33,493,112 50 | |
| First mortgage bonds, 6 ₱ cent. | 4,972,000 00 | |
| Second mortgage bonds, 6 ₱ cent. | 4,886,840 00 | |
| General mortgage bonds, 6 ₱ cent. | 6,820,500 00 | |
| Debentures, 6 ₱ cent. | 1,114,224 00 | |
| Due to the State of Pennsylvania in 5 ₱ cent. bonds, the debt extinguished in 1891 by payment of $460,000 annually from profits of road | 6,082,538 14 | |
| Mortgages and ground rents | 102,809 32 | |
| Other obligations | 5,573,323 10 | 63,031,347 06 |
| Surplus | | $1,998,955 46 |

The stocks and bonds of other companies held by this Company and its sinking fund are more than sufficient to meet all the liens prior to the General Mortgage, which makes these securities at this time virtually a first lien upon its whole property.

There has been a regular increase of passengers and tonnage transported over the railway since it was opened for use, which has required annually for its accommodation additional real estate, sidings, station and warehouses, shops, engines, tools, locomotives and cars, which, notwithstanding the large amount of revenue applied to these objects, require further outlays.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811 or nearly 28 per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year, and the net revenue, after deducting the cost of operating its railways, was $5,047,544, a sum sufficient to pay more than twice the amount of interest that would be required on the entire $35,000,000 of bonds covered by this mortgage, without including the interest derived from investments in other roads.

A continuous line of railway has been in operation between Philadelphia and Pittsburg since February, 1853. From its earnings, in addition to the interest on the mortgage and other indebtedness of the Company, there was paid to share-holders legal interest (six per cent.) annually, clear of all taxes, from the period of the payment of the first installment upon its shares until 1857, since which time (twelve years) the dividends have averaged nearly eleven and a half per cent. per annum, beside passing, as already mentioned, a very large amount annually to the credit of the Construction account, which account has been reduced to that extent upon the Company's books below the cost of the works.

The security upon which these bonds are based is therefore of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best national securities.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 20 | Leather, sides | 5,357 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,746 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 16 |
| Copper, bbls. | 14 | Tar, bbls. | 378 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 22 | Resin, bbls. | 3,091 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 812 | Petroleum, Ref., bbls | 2,347 |
| Flour, bbls. | 11,321 | Pork, bbls. | 1,792 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 1,400 | Cut-meats, pks. | 342 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 2,050 | Grease, pks. | 100 |
| Wheat, bushels | 18,380 | Lard, tcs. | 197 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,404 | Lard, kegs | 270 |
| Rye, bushels | 360 | Stearine, pks. | 26 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,500 | Butter, pks. | 791 |
| Oats, bushels | 10,204 | Cheese, pks. | 1,023 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 1,920 | Oil-cake, pks. | 14 |
| Flaxseed, bushels | 400 | Pea-nuts, bags | 38 |
| Peas, bushels | 600 | Rice, pks. | 58 |
| Ginseng, pks. | 88 | Starch, pks. | 500 |
| Hemp, bales | 18 | Tobacco, hhds. | 350 |
| Hops, bales | 72 | Tobacco, bxs. and cs. | 215 |
| Hides, No. | 200 | Whisky, bbls. | 807 |
| Hides, bdls. | 523 | Wool, bales | 19 |

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—3,403 boxes Cheese, 691 bales Cotton, 81 cases Rubber, 4,000 bushels Peas, 80 boxes Bacon, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 12 bales Raw Silk.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—495 tcs. Beef, 2,197 bales Cotton, 73 bales Hops, 1,053 boxes Cheese, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 52 bales Furs, 50 cases Drills, 167 hhds. Tallow, 25,791 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 24 boxes Clocks, 16 bales Rags, 50 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Nantib*, for London—921,791 lbs. Oil-cake, 3,360 Staves.

By the bark *Abina*, for Havre—1,247 bales Cotton, 1,375 Oars, 105 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 100 bags Quercitron Bark, 85 logs Maple, 68,750 lbs. Hoofs, 40 bbls. Potashes, 4 bbls. Sweeps, 112 bags Coffee, 28 bags Cocoa, 15 casks Gum Senegal, 25 pks. Machinery, 85 cases Bromine, 98 cases Wine, 6 cases Brandy, 3 cases Feathers, 2 cases Silks, 52 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 200 boxes Camphor, 8,000 Staves.

By the schooner *J. S. & L. C. Adams*, for Cadiz—121,300 Staves.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at from $8 50@$7 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with much firmness, on a stock in first hands, now reduced to about 14,000 bags, and a fair inquiry for trade purposes; 7,368 bags have been disposed of since our last, including 368 bags by the *Inchdarine* today, on private terms. Other kinds have been in moderate request at uniform rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted lower on a less general inquiry, closing heavily for lots on the spot, and rather more steadily for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,758 bales, including 1,245 bales to shippers, 442 bales to spinners, and 171 bales to speculators. Also, 2,800 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, April, 20½c.@20¾c.; 400 do., May, 20½c.@20¾c.; 1,000 do., June, 20½c.@20¾c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb. | 18 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Good Ordinary, ₱ lb. | 20 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Low Middling, ₱ lb. | 21⅛ | 21 | 22 | 22¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb. | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ |
| Good Middling, ₱ lb. | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 7,466 |
| Receipts last week | 12,899 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 12,227 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | [illegible] |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | [illegible] |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | [illegible] |
| Export clearances since our last | 4,121 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | [illegible] |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | [illegible] |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | [illegible] |
| Estimated stock here | 50,000 |

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today there was an unusually full attendance, and with a pretty brisk competition among purchasers, prices showed an improvement on those realized at the preceding monthly sale. There were 60,000 tons disposed of, including 10,000 tons Lump at $4 32½@$4 27½; 12,000 tons Steamboat at $4 [illegible]; 12,000 tons Grate at $4 40@$4 50; 10,000 tons Egg at $4 50@$4 65; 25,000 tons Stove at $5 05@$5 [illegible]; 13,000 tons Chestnut at $4 40@$4 30 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after, partly for forward delivery, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 60; very inferior to good extra State at $4 60@$4 95; good to choice Spring, Extra at $4 95@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,000 bbls. Extra Western, for April and May delivery, at $4 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 40@$4 60 |
| Extra State | 4 60@ 5 75 |
| Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c. | 4 60@ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 4 70@ 5 20 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 5 20@ 6 80 |
| Extra City, shipping | 4 70@ 5 90 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60@ 7 25 |
| Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 9 25 |

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at unchanged rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4@$5 20 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 90@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, at from $2 40@$2 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A more active inquiry has been reported for Wheat, chiefly for Spring and Amber Winter, for export, favored by the decline in freights and the renewed firmness in gold. Prices opened buoyantly but closed irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,250 bushels, including White Western at $1 38@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 27, in store and delivered, chiefly Amber at $1 24@$1 25, in store, and $1 27, delivered; No. 1 Spring, $1 18@$1 19, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 12, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 11, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 03; soft rejected Spring, part at $1; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber State at $1 25@$1 27, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 07, closing at $1 07, for prime old Mixed Western, in store; $1 08@$1 09 for new Mixed Western; $1 08@$1 09 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 08 for White Western and Southern; $1@$1 02 for inferior new Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but held more firmly, at 90c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 02½ for State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels, at $1@$1 05 for Canada West, 80c.@85c. for two-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet, but quoted steady at from 90c.@$1 22½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been quite moderately dealt in at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, in lots, at 55½c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@63c. for White Ohio; 61c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 60c.@62c. for Pennsylvania; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 50 bbls. Flour, 33,291 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Peas for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including New-York at 18c.@22c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 13c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 72 bales; exports, 73 bales.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots within our range; sales 160 bbls. New-Orleans at 75c.@78c.; and 205 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c.@65c., chiefly at the latter rate, ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ₱ gallon.

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 25c.@26c. | 30c.@35c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 26c.@28c. | 38c.@40c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | —@— | 39c.@42c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 40c.@45c. |
| Porto Rico | 30c.@50c. | 40c.@68c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 60c.@81c. |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light request at essentially unaltered prices; sales 750 bbls. Strained, part at $2, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,091 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 16 bbls.; sales, 170 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 30@$2 60; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet, but without notable change as to price. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@78c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 87c.@92c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 33c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 55c.@56c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite moderately inquired for on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c. in bulk, here; 18¾c.@19c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 480 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in slack demand here, on the basis of 26⅛c. for Standard White, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, the reported transactions have been quite extensive, chiefly for forward delivery, at about previous figures; sales since our last, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, part at 25¼c.; 10,000 bbls. do., for first half of April delivery, on the basis of 25¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of April, at 26c.; 5,000 bbls. do., May, at 26¼c., and 1,500 bbls. do., May to July, at 27c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,347 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,730 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil continues quiet at about 33c.@33½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at 9½c.@10c., in bbls.; 4½c.@5c., in bulk, and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, opening less firmly, but closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 75, chiefly at $26 50, for New Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 25 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $26 37@$26 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet at 12¼c.@12½c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 225 pks. at 10¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at about former rates; sales equal to 120 boxes, including Cumberland at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.; Long Clear at 14¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair request and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13¾c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14¼c.@14¾c. for City, and 14¼c.@14¾c. for fair to choice Steam, ₱ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, April and May delivery, seller 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef in demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ lb. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are salable and steady at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.: sales, 150 bbls. Butter is inquired for, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 791 pks. Cheese has been in light demand at from 6c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,023 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb. | 34@35 |
| Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb. | 32@33 |
| Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb. | 28@31 |
| Common State, firkins, ₱ lb. | 25@27 |
| Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb. | 40@42 |
| Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb. | 35@37 |
| Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb. | 32@35 |
| Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb. | 25@28 |
| Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb. | 25@30 |
| Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb. | 20@25 |
| Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb. | 20@25 |
| Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₱ lb. | 19@25 |
| Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb. | 15@18 |
| Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb. | 25@28 |
| Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb. | 20@25 |
| Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb. | 16@17 |
| Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb. | 22@24 |
| Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb. | 15@18 |

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra State Factories, ₱ lb. | 15½@16 |
| Fine State Factories, ₱ lb. | 14½@15½ |
| Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb. | 14 @14½ |
| Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb. | 15 @16 |
| Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb. | 14 @14½ |
| Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb. | 26 @27 |
| Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb. | 26 @28 |
| Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb. | 20 @35 |
| Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb. | 16 @18 |
| Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb. | 6 @12 |

SUGARS—Have been quoted heavy on a limited business. Sales, 160 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8¾c.@10c.; 125 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8c.@10½c., and 232 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9½c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c., ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar 9¼c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in slack demand, at easier prices, ranging from 11c.@12½c. as the extreme. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have again reduced their figures ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., and now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 12½c.; Granulated, 12¼c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White A, 12c.; Yellow C, 11¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅜c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c.@14¼c.; and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at easier prices. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@99½c. for wood and iron bound Western and State pkgs., and 97c. for inferior patent, ₱ gallon; receipts, 807 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the general market; rates on Wheat, by steam to Liverpool, have been quoted decidedly lower; otherwise the changes have not been important. For Liverpool, there were taken 190 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, part by sail, at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 38,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 3¼d. ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow, part at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 37,500 bushels Wheat, on vessel's account; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. ₱ ton; a British ship of 1,124 tons capacity, at £1,400; a British bark of 500 tons capacity, on private terms; and another of 568 tons capacity, at £700. For Nantes, a vessel with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bilboa, a British brig, now at Baltimore, with 1,000 bbls. and 2,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at equal to 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen or Hamburg, a North German bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE-MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30.

Since the change of the market day at One Hundredth-street, trade in horned Cattle has suffered owing to a feeling of uncertainty, caused by the fact that purchasers are not gifted with a trine presence, and as the prices vary somewhat according to locality butchers do not know where to accept and where to refuse. This state of things was only required to still further injure the commission trade in horned Cattle, a trade that has sensibly decreased within the past six months, for reasons many times set forth in these columns. Yesterday trade at One Hundredth-street consisted in the sales of the remnants of Monday's market, and prices were as follows: No prime Bullocks; first quality, 16¼c.@17c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15c.@16c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 17c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 14c. ₱ lb.

Yesterday's sales at One Hundredth-street Market and at Weehawken Market, J. H. WILLIAMS sold for self 12 Texas Steers, from common to good, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; average weight 7½ cwt. Also, for M. VANDERVEER, 21 Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb.; average weight 7½ cwt. BALDWIN & FAGAN sold for WOOD & CLARK 19 State Cattle, common [illegible], from 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb. W. SIGEL sold for NELSON & MORRIS 29 Illinois common Cattle at 14½c. ₱ lb.; weight, 6½ cwt. BUCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 16 Indiana and Kentucky Steers, mixed, from common to good, from 14c.@16½c., and a small number at 17c. ₱ lb.; average weight 7½ cwt. CULVER & MERRITT sold 21 Illinois for selves; a nice, tidy lot, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., average weight 7 cwt. At One Hundredth-street Market, milch Cows sold; Common grades from $40@$65 ₱ head; good grades from $70@$110 ₱ head, and a few extra fine milkers, showing breeding, sold as high as $145@$150 ₱ head. Demand was slow; $80 ₱ head was the average. Veals were in no great demand, and the quality was generally low; prices from 8c.@12c. ₱ lb. No sales of Sheep for the present week.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending March 28, 1870, 3,908 head of horned Cattle, 65 Cows, 577 Veals, 82 Sheep. Arrivals at same yards for Sunday and Monday, 1,267 head of horned Cattle, and on yesterday, 95 head of horned Cattle.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Sales for this day: T. KIRBY sold 27 Sheep, average weight ₱ head 75 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 63 Sheep, average weight ₱ head 80 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 70 Sheep, average weight ₱ head 81 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 50 Sheep, average weight ₱ head 82 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; J. KIRBY'S weekly report, 2,451 Sheep; average price, $7 40 ₱ head. REID & MCGRAW sold 101 Sheep, weight 9,270 lbs., at $7 37½ ₱ cwt.; 177 Sheep, weight 17,305 lbs., at $7 37½ ₱ cwt.; 149 Sheep, weight 11,000 lbs., at $7 37½ ₱ cwt.; 100 Sheep, weight 7,440 lbs., at $7 37½ ₱ cwt.; 100 Sheep, weight 7,850 lbs., at $7 37½ ₱ cwt.; 80 Sheep, weight 4,310 lbs., at $7 25 ₱ cwt. HUME & ELLIOTT, 100 Sheep, weight 9,600 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 93 Sheep, weight 9,020 lbs., at $8 62½ ₱ cwt.; 114 Sheep, weight 10,930 lbs., at $8 62½ ₱ cwt.; 70 Sheep, weight 6,860 lbs., at $8 62½ ₱ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

This market is in an unusual condition. The pens for Sheep on the southern side of the street are finally closed for business, and the hog-pens on the northern side appear likely to follow suit. Trade there has been inconsiderable for some time. On yesterday BIRD & DORMER sold 253 Hogs, average weight ₱ head 179 lbs., at $9 81¼c. ₱ cwt. No sales today. Arrivals at Chicago yesterday, 22 cars; of Hogs shipped for New-York City to Fortieth-street, 8 cars, and to New-York to Communipaw, 11 cars.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 28, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

The minutes of the meeting held March 24 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—

To amend resolutions heretofore passed for paving Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wood pavement, by substituting the words "Lewis-street" for words "Mangin-street" wherever they occur.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Appointing Herbert A. Lee a Commissioner of Deeds, vice James H. McMahon, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

To permit Geo. Kemp to construct vaults in front of numbers twenty-nine, thirty-one and thirty-three Cedar-street, to extend sixty feet beyond the present curb-line.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

To permit John Kane to place a watering-trough in front of number three hundred and one Delancey-street, corner of Lewis-street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Seery—

To flag full width sidewalk west side of Second-avenue, and in front of numbers six hundred and forty-seven, six hundred and forty-nine and six hundred and fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To flag full width sidewalk west side Second-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To pay Thomas Rohl three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse at dumping ground foot of Laight-street, caused by a defective string-piece, March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

Directing Street Commissioner to require the Belt Railroad Company to pave between their rail-tracks in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

To lay Belgian pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To flag full width sidewalk north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, Directing and empowering the Croton Aqueduct Department to contract with the party or parties who have been awarded the contract for laying Belgian pavement in Beach-street, between West Broadway and West-street, for laying said pavement in Walker-street, from West Broadway to Beach-street, provided the price therefor shall not exceed the contract price for laying said pavement in Beach-street; and that the expense of doing such additional work shall be added to and included in the assessment for paving Beach-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to have Canal-street, on the north side, between Mott and Mulberry streets, widened and straightened, according to accompanying diagram; directing the Comptroller to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to Hon. William H. Seward, on presentation of vouchers, signed by a majority of such Committee; fixing the salary of the Assistant Librarian and that of the Messenger to the Librarian, at same rate now paid Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; and to build a sewer in Little Twelfth-street, from Gansevoort-street to Ninth-avenue.

Which were severally ~~adopted~~ by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, To place and light a street lamp in front of number one hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-first-street; also two additional lamps in front of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street; and to donate one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents to the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

Resolution, Authorizing the Clerk of each Board of the Common Council to appoint a special clerk to prepare maps of street openings, widenings, extensions, &c., to receive each the same salary as that paid to the Engrossing Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Gibney—1.

Resolutions—To permit Francis McCabe and others to regulate and grade in front of their premises in Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets; also Tiffany & Co., to construct vaults in front of their building on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, outwardly to the extent of two-fifths of the width of Fifteenth-street, upon payment to the Croton Aqueduct Department of the sum of seventy-five cents per superficial foot therefor.

Which were severally adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

## REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

## IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

## BEDDING.

BEDDING!

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite Stewart's upper store, importers S. A. horse-hair, manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail. Hair, feathers, moss, husk, sponge, Eureka, mattresses, spring-beds and bedding. Feathers washed and purified by Farnham's patent process, live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of disagreeable odor. JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

## SAFES.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE AND WALNUT desk. Apply at above office, Room No. 14.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF
J. P. BEAUMONT,

constituting the last sale of pictures or objects of vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the

MOST VALUABLE SALE OF
WORKS OF ART

ever advertised in this City.

The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years since, and are

ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS

of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted

GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by CIGNANI, DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the

ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. Horse Auction Mart, No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &C., &C.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 120 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant walnut parlor suites in green reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; painted bedroom suites, pure curled-hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows and bed linen, &c.; china and glassware; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

two elegant extra-sized oil-paintings; subject, "The Annunciation," by the celebrated French artist, Dover.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, 40 or 50 carpets, French plate mirrors, rosewood solid black-walnut furniture, 50 or 60 best hair mattresses, by virtue of two or three mortgages.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture of this very large private residence, containing about 50 rooms, and will embrace every kind and description of rosewood, black-walnut and other furniture. Catalogues early this morning By order of Charles M. Marsh, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagees.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH MORTGAGE SALE OF elegant cabinet furniture.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st.; one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris-made furniture of the most unique and modern styles. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1, free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, NO. 935 BROADWAY, NEAR 22D-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, auctioneer, will give his personal attention, as customary for the past ten years, to sales and appraisements of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping; also, to stocks of merchandise at stores of those retiring from business.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUST BE SOLD TO-NIGHT—THE beautiful collection of works of art belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore, by order of the executors, Wm. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer. Kensett, Durand, Church, Boughton, Huntington, Jas. Hart, Baker, Gifford, and all the popular American artists well represented, and will most positively be sold to close the estate, THIS EVENING, at 7½ promptly, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

FINE ART SALE—CLINTON HALL BOOK Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 2, 7½ o'clock, sale of a valuable collection of engravings, drawings, etchings and rare portraits; a large number of theatrical portraits; also, four very fine swords, formerly the property of Charles Kean. Catalogues ready. Engravings on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
300 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room Willoughby-st. corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also rose-wood pianos.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—MARY E. B. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HIRAM DAVIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—Action of divorce to the defendant Hiram Davis.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1869.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1870.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1870.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh24-law6wTh*

## REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 23, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,342, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.

One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. [illegible].

Two of £200 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 22,421.

One of £100, dated Aug. 21, 1869, No. [illegible].

One of £100, dated Sept. 15, 1869, No. [illegible].

Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 1, 1869, Nos. 16,512, 16,826, 21,371, 13,163.

Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 3, 1869, Nos. 39,255, 32,163.

One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. [illegible].

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (English Opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Nordblom, Seguin, Campbell and others.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH,—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond. | |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

### Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the Times are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The London *Globe* intimates that Mr. Bright will soon resign his seat in the Cabinet ....The Government is preparing an expedition to include a battery of steel guns and 1,000 men to repress the Red River revolt....The Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom Spring Meeting was won by Mr. Hessey's *Sabinas*.... The general congregation of the Council at Rome is said to have adopted the *Schema de Fide*. Mazzini publishes a letter at Ravenna urging the Romagna to revolt....A compromise has been agreed on between ex-Queen Isabella and her husband, under which they agree to a separation....The medical students in Paris made another exhibition of ill-feeling toward Dr. Tardieu, one of the medical witnesses in Bonaparte's trial.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate did but little work in open session yesterday. The bills providing for new Post-office buildings in Montgomery, Ala., and Little Rock, Ark., were called up and passed; bills fixing the next Tuesday after the first Monday as general election day throughout the country for Congressmen, and incorporating the Indian Territory, Gulf and Pacific Railroad Company, were introduced; and the bill incorporating the United States Freehold and Emigration Company was reported adversely by the Committee on Territories. During the morning hour the resolution to appoint a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs was discussed, but not disposed of. An exceedingly long Executive Session was held, the question under discussion being the San Domingo treaty. Senator Casserly made the principal speech. No action whatever was taken.

In the House fitting notice was taken of the death of Gen. Thomas. The Senate amendment to the Texas bill, striking out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which the State was originally admitted, was, after some discussion, concurred in by a party vote. Several bills were reported from committees, among them one transferring the unexpended funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Education Bureau, and providing that they be used for the education and aid of the freedmen, and transferring the other duties of this Bureau to the War Department. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids for gold under advertisement from his department, and prohibiting him from purchasing bonds beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year. The proclamation of the President announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was received with enthusiasm. The Tariff bill was debated for a while, and at 5¼ o'clock the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Arcade Railroad Company of New-York was reported. Mr. Genet's bill to prevent fraudulent voting was introduced. The Canal Steam-towing bill was ordered to a third reading. The Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

In the Assembly, the new charter for the City of New-York, being the special, was taken up. A motion to postpone was made by Mr. Kiernan, which received only one or two votes, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. When a few pages had been read, a motion to report progress was carried, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 96 to 18. The bill was read and passed, also under the previous question, by a vote of 116 to 5. The bill to reorganize the Supreme Court was passed, together with the Brooklyn Police bill. The House then adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The President, yesterday, sent both Houses of Congress a message communicating the fact of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by the required number of States, and inclosing also the official proclamation of the event.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular to Assessors throughout the country, calling their attention to complaints of the incivility of officers of the revenue to tax-payers, and directing them to enjoin their subordinates to guard against giving cause for future complaints.

A resolution of inquiry relating to the recent landing of a small-pox patient by the *City of Brussels* at Halifax, was adopted on Tuesday in the Canadian Parliament.

Preparations for a mass-meeting on the subject of the Bible in the public schools are in progress in Cincinnati.

Advices from Gainesville, Texas, of March 6, contain a report of an extensive raid by Comanche Indians in Western Texas, in which over forty families are said to have been massacred, several houses burned and several hundred horses captured. The belief is expressed that the Commander at Fort Sill could have prevented some of the massacres if so disposed.

The new fifty cent fractional notes will be issued next week. The new one hundred dollar notes will be turned over to the Treasurer by the engravers in a few days.

The argument in the case between the Mayors of Richmond, Va., Messrs. Cahoon and Ellison, closed yesterday. A decision will probably be rendered today.

The wife and three children of A. L. Bates were recently frozen to death during a storm in Blue Earth County, Iowa. Their house took fire and was burned, and Mr. Bates went for assistance, but on returning he found his wife and children dead. Several other persons were frozen to death during the same storm.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening, to protest against sectarian schools, and the use of public money for religious purposes. The meeting was addressed by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Revs. Noah Hunt, Schenck, and others.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the largest mail ever received in this port from Europe. It comprised 268 bags, each bag containing an average of two bushels of mail matter. This mail included both the mail of the *Java* and that of the *Samaria*, which put back disabled.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Mr. James D. Bell read an interesting paper on "Positive Philoshphy," giving an outline of the life of Compte and his writings, as viewed by M. Littre, of the Institute of France.

### The Meeting on the School Question.

The tide is rising. For a long time past only one section of the community seems to have been taking any active interest in the future of our school system. The general public has been satisfied that all fundamental principles were safe, and that only minor details, not worth fighting for, were being made the ground of contest by sects. It is this sense of security which imperils all great causes. While the people have thought that the schools were beyond danger, a resolute attempt has been made to undermine them. We profess to sanction no alliance between Church and State, and there is no such alliance in existence even yet, in fact; but the practical effects of it are already enjoyed by a numerous and powerful sect. Under one pretense and another, half a million of dollars were abstracted from the funds of the City last year for the support of sectarian schools. This is in direct antagonism to the principles on which we have always based our system of education. We say that every child has a right to look to the State for education, but that no one has a right to look to it for a sectarian education. At the same time the people are made to pay for the support of sectarian schools.

An immense audience assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to protest against the insidious growth of this aggressive movement on the part of ambitious sects. The enthusiasm and earnestness displayed at the meeting must in a very short time extend throughout the country. The speakers may be regarded as the pioneers of an invincible defense against an attack on the common schools. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thoroughly commanded the sympathies of the audience when he declared that foreigners, or the children of foreigners, should enjoy all the privileges of native-born Americans—but not one more. We are not aware of any other country in the world which offers so much. The rights of conscience shall be respected, but we can never consent to have our schools broken up for the purpose of founding an educational system upon a narrower basis. The argument by Hon. W. E. Dodge was, perhaps, even more weighty than Mr. Beecher's, for it attacked the real source of our present danger with greater boldness. Mr. Beecher is a man of very liberal ideas—the more to his honor be it said—and he manifestly has no disposition to declare war against the Roman Catholics, or any sect. At the same time he would stand by the common schools against all assailants. It will probably be found that, before this struggle is over, Mr. Beecher will find himself driven into a position of more decided antagonism toward cunning enemies of what he justly describes as the "American idea." Mr. Dodge is so far in advance of Mr. Beecher that he perceives this necessity now, and meets it without any hesitation. He spoke with great animation and effect, and most of his hearers would probably have been glad to have listened to him a little longer. The gentlemen who succeeded him were also very well prepared for their duties, and a more decided expression of public opinion than that which was evoked at the meeting, we have seldom been called upon to record.

The section in the Tax Levy of the City, under which half a million of money has been perverted from a proper use to a most improper use, must be repealed. It is admitted by all parties that it was introduced and carried by false pretenses. It was "smuggled in" at the last moment, and no one at the time detected its full import. We have found out the truth since. All that remains is to undo the mischief. It cannot be said that Protestants have entered voluntarily into a war of prejudice. The war has been begun by the other side. Neither Protestants, Roman Catholics, nor any other sect whatever, shall be allowed to seize the public money for the purposes of religious instruction. That is a very broad principle, and it is quite impossible to allege that bigotry has dictated it. We trust that the people will always be prepared to indorse it against a host of enemies.

### The Treasury Policy and its Effect Upon the Country.

The difficulties in which the trade and industry of the country are involved are due principally to the effort to fund the debt in advance of the adjustment of the currency. If we had gone first to specie payments through some gradual process, the prices of all commodities in the United States would have adapted themselves to the new basis and remained stable. As it is, however, when measures came to be taken to carry out the funding policy in September last, the prices of labor and of all its products were measured by paper money on the basis of, say, 132 for gold, whereas at present they are measured by paper estimated at 112 for gold. Indeed, as respects many articles, the fall has been greater than the difference between 132 and 112, as they have reached specie prices. In the language of Wall-street, the effect of specie payments has been largely discounted. As this reduction in exchangeable values affects property, merchandise, and private debts, amounting to several thousand millions of dollars, the change is one of the most momentous known since 1837. It is too early to measure its full effects, which are indicated by the languid and mutilated condition of trade, by a diminution in manufacturing industry, by the discharge of hands from farms, and by a few important failures. The future will be regarded with some anxiety.

One of the results of the raid upon Wall-street by the Erie clique, in September, was to develop the complete control of the Treasury over the market for gold. Other circumstances contributed to the result, and particularly this fact—that, although at the time we were running up a score to the foreigner at the rate of over three millions of dollars per week, the state of exchange for several months has been steadily in our favor, owing to the large sale of our bonds in Europe and to their advancing credit. As gold had been demoralized here, except for Custom-house purposes—as it was not then wanted in Europe, and Wall-street had been broken down—the Treasury, strengthened by heavy payments for duties and by improving credit, was complete master of the situation.

The plan had been in the first instance to elevate our bonds to the price of gold—say 132; but as this was a slow process, and perhaps impossible of accomplishment within the short period likely to intervene before Europe would from necessity reverse her policy and call for gold, the plan was changed into the one of forcing down gold to the price of the bonds. This was continued with great effect during October and November, and, in precise accordance with the fall of gold, all descriptions of property were marked down in all parts of the Union. The hardship was most severe upon those who sold cotton, grain and petroleum for export. These had been produced in such quantities as to give promise of great prosperity, but as they were paid for to the extent purchased by the foreigner in gold, which was turned into currency not at 132 but at a lower rate, the losses constantly occurring on a falling market so weakened the dealers and speculators who were accustomed to uphold the price of these articles, that the foreign purchaser, aware of the distress, obtained most of our products at his own limits. The anomaly was presented, that while flour for export sold at between four and five dollars per barrel, the producer of it had to pay that amount for a day's labor of a skilled mechanic. Cotton constituted an exception to the general slaughter, as the combination to keep up its price embraced bankers, planters, brokers, merchants and speculators of strength, and it fell with less severity.

The policy which governed the Treasury at this time is fully explained in Mr. Boutwell's report, presented to Congress in December. We published last week some extracts from it, showing that the Secretary did not then contemplate specie payments. On the contrary, he stated that such a resort would be unwise at the time, and that it could be accomplished only by diminishing the volume of the paper currency; and authority was asked to redeem at the rate of two millions of dollars per month, on the ground that it should be done without derangement, and so gradually that specie payments would become "easy and unavoidable." It must, therefore, have been supposed at Washington that our paper issues were redundant, and that, although gold might be temporarily lowered to the price of the five-twenties, our legal tenders—now extensively hoarded—would, added to our other paper issues, carry up prices to the level which their abundance prescribes. The apparent enigma of the scarcity of legal tenders confuses even the experienced. Some account for it by the supposed immense growth of the country, and the consequent diffusion of greenbacks. Others speak of the improved credit of our bonds, and the consequent improvement in the value of the greenback,—as if that would produce scarcity. All merchants in active connection with the South know from daily experience up to a late period that large amounts of legal tenders have been remitted to the South, that they became distributed among planters who are unprovided with safes, and that, as they used to bury gold, they now hoard greenbacks. Besides, there is an undefined idea that the Treasury, notwithstanding its clear announcement to the contrary, has in truth intended to accomplish specie payments, and extensive hoards have been quite general. The delusion is remarkable, and can be dispelled only by time.

We cannot suppose that the Treasury was fully aware of the effect upon our whole trade and industry of its incessant pressure upon gold. To the opulence of the foreign manufacturer we have contributed by furnishing cheap cotton, grain, and petroleum. The London *Economist* proves by accurate tables that the lower price paid by the manufacturer abroad for wheat and cotton in the latter part of 1869 over what was paid previously makes the difference between a profit and a loss. We have transferred to others the advantage which we enjoyed when gold was stable at about 132. Looking back upon events, it is easy to see that the policy pursued of lowering the price of gold, when that price cannot be permanent, constitutes an injury to the extent of hundreds of millions over and above the small pittance that would be saved if our debt were funded at the expected new rate of interest.

The condition of the Treasury is doubtless carefully weighed. It is now in the receipt of large payments for duties, but this arises from imports ordered when our large crops promised unusual prosperity. These imports cannot be continued except with loss. The Treasury is also in receipt of internal revenues to a large amount, but this resource must presently be diminished from the state of trade, and the reduced power of manufacturers and producers in all parts of the Union. The capacity of the Treasury to pay off the debt as it has done, and to this end to sell gold, will be impaired as the direct effect of its policy. If the gold which has been applied to the purchase of bonds had been saved as a preliminary to resumption, and the opportunity of a full treasury had been employed to lighten the burden of taxation, we should have been furnished with abundant compensation for severe suffering in the effect which these measures would have had upon our commerce and industry. We might then have proceeded to build up both upon a solid basis.

### Street Transit Nuisances.

It is not perhaps so much a great and monstrous evil as an aggregation of petty evils that make horse-railroad and stage transit on Manhattan Island the nuisance it is. The fault is pretty evenly distributed between the public and the corporations,—the latter for imposing on the former, and the former for being willing to be imposed on. One may see, for example, a horse-car of the Fourth-avenue line moping along in the rear of a train of freight cars which "drags its slow length along" from the Thirty-second-street tunnel to the freight depot in Centre-street. What are heavy freight cars doing at all in the public streets in the day-time? We grant that the majority of the freight is moved at night, but all ought so to be moved, when huge cars of this sort are its conveyance. Or, at all events, it should not be moved during the chief passenger transit hours of, say, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Or, following down the track, the horse-car traveler may find in Centre-street one of these long freight cars obstinately stuck in the track, diagonally across the way, the horses laboring to pull it into the freight station, and the car manifesting a disposition not to be pulled in. The traveler may wait in his own car in the rear five, ten, fifteen minutes, until the contest is decided, and the huge wain pulled in, when he will again move on. Or, once more, if he is in unusual luck, one of the horses may have cast a shoe, and be hauled off for repairs at the Centre-street smithy. He naturally inquires why the farrier-work is not done at the end of the route, instead of next to the Tombs. That is a mystery which he may resolve at leisure, because the car will wait opposite the smithy until the one next following comes up, when the horse will be detached from this other for the use of the first car, the second in turn waiting for the third, and so on, until the horse-shoeing operation is complete, when on moves the whole system.

Now these trivial experiences we take from a single line, very well managed as a whole, in order not to complicate the subject, and well realizing that analogous ones of perhaps a little different order could be rehearsed from other lines, all going to establish one general rule,—namely, that the companies are careless of the time and comfort of passengers, and the passengers very patient with the companies. There is evidently no reason for the delays just alluded to, with proper dispositions for the public needs; and so it is, too, in cases in which worn-out horses are set to worrying along over routes which require strong and swift horses. We do not anticipate any immediate improvement on any of these points, but, on the contrary, we can be always supplied with abundance of proof that it could not well be otherwise; but we do expect that when steam-transit shall compete with horse-power, it will be found that many improvements, now pro nounced impracticable will be suddenly found feasible and necessary.

### Albany Legislators and the Charter.

Under a pressure which overcame all resistance, the so-called "Tweed Charter" passed the Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 116 to 5. So sudden a withdrawal of the opposition of the O'Brien Democracy, after their fierce protestations and bluster, seems ludicrous in the extreme. We confess that we were also somewhat surprised at the unanimity of the Republican members in its favor, and assume that they had good reason for their action. In fact, we have been assured by prominent and shrewd Republican politicians who ought to understand the matter, that the new charter is, under the circumstances, far less objectionable than they had any reason to expect, and that if put in operation in the manner proposed, the tax-payers and order-loving citizens will have every reason to be satisfied. Whether experience will justify this anticipation remains to be seen. It seems, however, that every member of the Assembly, with the exception of five, was satisfied. Such unanimity is as assuring as it is remarkable.

The bill now goes to the Senate, and, judging from the action of the House, there is little doubt of its speedy passage there. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that it will become a law; still, despite that fact, Republican Senators should by no means regard themselves as absolved from the closest scrutiny of the bill, and the exaction of guarantees in respect to the *personnel* of the several commissions. The fact that they are impotent to resist its passage does not absolve them from responsibility. The bill has a plausible look, especially when interpreted in the light of the assurances which accompany it. Properly administered, it may be made most acceptable and salutary, but unfortunately it is the most difficult thing in the world to frame any instrument so that it shall not be the means of maladministration by bad men. The choice of men is wherein lies the people's safety. With them rests the responsibility. The new charter is, doubtless, an experiment. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. Inasmuch as its enactment seems inevitable, we must make the best of it, in a spirit of prayerful resignation mingled with a modicum of faith.

### Crowning the Edifice.

At last the goal is reached, and the political struggle of a century is happily ended. With the official announcement by President Grant of the formal ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, American Civilization is regenerated and disenthralled, and American republicanism purged of its ancient anomaly. The nation no longer stands before the world in an attitude of stultification. Ten years ago the bondage of four millions of blacks was a silent but overwhelming protest to the world and to God against the bitter mockery of our boasted freedom; today all are free and equal before the law, and citizens alike. Nearly a century has elapsed since the great struggle for civil and religious liberty on this continent was inaugurated with the blood of the negro Attucks in the streets of Boston, and it has not finally ended till now.

Standing today confronted with the proclamation of the nation's tardy concession of justice, we look back with wonder and amazement upon the desperate resistance which has been encountered and overcome and at the wicked infatuation which has so long postponed the victory. Standing in the bright light of accomplishment, and looking back upon the pathway of the nation, we can scarcely realize the difficulties encountered by the founders of the Government, the fierce animosities engendered by the Missouri compromise, the bitter strifes over the Fugitive Slave law, the sectional contest which attended the admission of Kansas, and the political convulsions which marked the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan.

Yet all these were but the preludes of our national regeneration—the preparation for the fearful ordeal of fire and blood through which we were to pass. Whether that ordeal of war was a national discipline or a national atonement, we will not now presume to say; but the very suggestion involuntarily brings to mind the solemn and prophetic words of Lincoln: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The announcement now made that by our organic law "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," is the final crowning of the edifice of American republicanism, and the perfect fruit of our great national labor. Long expectation, and the gradual dawning of success, as State after State put the seal of its approval upon the proposed amendment, may have dulled the edge of our appreciation, and possibly cooled the ardor of our enthusiasm over the final accomplishment; but still the realization has lost none of its grandeur, or of its substantial fruit. In the annals of our time, as they will be read hereafter, it will stand out boldly as the most prominent monument of our progress.

We regard it as an assertion of principle which perfects our political fabric, which italicizes every word of the Declaration of Independence, and which harmonizes our Constitution with the highest civilization to which we may aspire. As such it should be accepted by every true citizen, and leaving the past behind us, with all its sad memories, its animosities, and its tribulations, we should press forward to the future, and grapple with its requirements with a spirit as exalted as the assured destiny which lies behind it, harmoniously greeting each other and the world by the "All hail, hereafter."

The able, temperate, and thoroughly judicial address of the American Consul at Yokohama, on the sinking of the *Oneida*, will be found in another column. It presents the chief facts in a short compass, and will, perhaps, be the most difficult statement to answer by the English Press yet made public. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has "pooh pooh'd" the whole "affair"—will it now tell us what it would have said if an American steamer had served an English frigate as Eyre treated the *Oneida?* Would it have referred to it as a very fine example of "Yankee insolence"—or not?

* * *

The death of Gen. Thomas puts a new face on that feature of the various Army bills which contemplates that vacancies in the grade of General or Lieutenant-General shall not be filled again, and that the grades themselves shall lapse with the present occupants. It has long been felt that there was one man, at least, for whom neither rank would be too high, whether as estimated by his past services or by his capacity to discharge its professional duties. The remote possibility of conferring these successive ranks on Gen. Thomas, in the process of time, should he live to enjoy them, has, we think, restrained more than one advocate of army economy from supporting a measure to prospectively abolish the grade. It so proved last year, when the subject came up in Congress, and it seems likely to so prove again. The death of Gen. Thomas before reaching grades he would have filled so well, will probably be found to have some influence upon their continuance as parts of the peace establishment.

Mr. Tilton has sent out a circular inviting people to forward their names to him as supporters of the "woman's enfranchisement" movement. He promises all who respond to him favorably that the "day will come when their children and children's children will be proud of the record." How Mr. Tilton can be sure of this, he does not explain, but the poet Whittier has sent him a letter in which he says: "I have very small faith in my ability to settle, or help settle such differences. * * * I do not think I ought to send my name at random into what is to me altogether mysterious." This letter is called by the *Independent* "characteristic." It is certainly characteristic of a sensible man, and all persons who also possess common sense will share Mr. Whittier's reluctance to send their names at random into what is altogether mysterious.

* * *

Some time ago Mr. Seth Green and other fish-farmers gave us the cheerful assurance of certain wonderful harvests to be gathered from the spawn sown in the streams of the country; but we do not see that river fishes are any cheaper or more plenty than before; and just now Mr. Furman, of Maspeth, Queens County, comes out to explain why Mr. Green and the rest have not done much good and could not do it. He says the artificial way of compelling the discharge of eggs produces millions of unripe and worthless ones, and he proposes that fishes shall be left to themselves in depositing them, and that the spawn-beds shall be protected from sun-light by shanties, and by weirs against frogs and other enemies. His arguments seem reasonable enough; we have an idea that nature should be allowed to follow its own laws in the business as much as possible.

* * *

The idea of war enters largely into the programme of modern progress, even in the case of England, who seems to be imitating the policy of Prussia and the other military monarchies in looking to the order of her camps. The London *Broad Arrow* states that changes are to be made in the management of the army, and that the seven recruiting districts of the United Kingdom will be increased to fourteen, under the heading of the most considerable cities, such as London, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, &c., while the inspectors of the reserved forces will be inspectors on the staff of the regular army. War is, in fact, becoming more of a Government science than ever, and the soldiers, instead of being the "offscouring of society"—as the Duke of Wellington sometimes termed his own Peninsulars—are to be mentally and physically educated to their business in a variety of ways. The British lion does not seem just yet prepared to lie down with the lamb.

* * *

We should judge from the story of the Detroit correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, that the former city must be a delightful residence, a very haven of rest, or elysium, for people who do not care to work for a living. This authority tells us that a Democratic "director of the poor" in Detroit, has been "directing" the public funds with much success, that he alone had given "orders for assistance" in the single month of February to 8,481 persons—"303 per day, thirty an hour for ten hours, or one every two minutes." It is further revealed to the Democratic Common Council that their brother Democrat had supplied one in every nine of the population out of the public treasury. Upon the whole, and considering that it is on a small scale, this profuse liberality with other peoples' funds, rather goes ahead of Tammany. It is a kind of consolation to know that Democracy in Detroit is a sharp rival of Democracy in Manhattan—but we nevertheless pity Detroit.]

* * *

The tribute that Sherman pays to Thomas in his recent order, is that of a great soldier to a great soldier, worthy alike of the man that penned it and the comrade of whom it is so generous and affectionate a memorial. "The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor," says Sherman, "he will stand to us as the *beau ideal* of the soldier and the gentleman." And, again he says, touching the key-note of soldierly eulogium, "whatever he earned of rank and honor were his own, and no one disputed his fame." And, finally, he strikes a chord that will echo the country over, when he adds, "Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief." It is the tender and true praise of a brother-soldier, eloquent in its sincere simplicity.

* * *

Before the warm weather comes upon us is it impossible to make arrangements for the opening of two or three free bathing establishments? Boston long ago set us the example, but we have hitherto contented ourselves with talking about the grand things we intend to do at a future day. If the "Ring" and their friends had only given a very small fraction of their gains toward the establishment of public baths, no city in the world would be better provided for in that respect than we should be now. The poor boys in the town—to say nothing of the dirty men—would be able to refresh themselves with a good wash once a day or so, and thus promote the public health by diminishing the quantity of dirt in our midst.

* * *

The question is often asked why we have no Hansom-cabs, since it is well known that the act to incorporate a Hansom-cab Company was passed by the State Legislature last May. Certain recent proceedings before Judge Cardozo give us some light on the subject. By these it appears that, although the capital stock was to be $250,000 in shares of fifty dollars each, not one-twentieth of that sum has yet been paid in. The act of incorporation calls for one hundred thousand dollars subscribed and twenty-four per cent. paid in before business can be begun; and, as the stockholders and commissioners to receive subscriptions appear to be at loggerheads, we must possess our souls with patience and wait a little longer for the cabs.

* * *

Mr. Forster, M. P., has fallen into another serious error in regard to educational affairs in this country. In a debate in the House of Commons on March 14, he touched upon the question of excluding the Bible from schools. He said: "There are countries in which the Bible is excluded. I believe it is excluded in America at the present moment." A mistake like this would not be very surprising if it proceeded from an ordinary member of Parliament, but Mr. Forster is supposed to be thoroughly well acquainted with American affairs, and he is what may be called "Minister of Education" in England. There is no part of the United States, we may inform Mr. Forster, in which the Bible is excluded from the schools. The attempt was made to prohibit the reading of it in Cincinnati, but it failed. Mr. Forster would find it worth his while to read a New-York newspaper now and then.

* * *

An anecdote reaches us illustrative of the exalted estimation in which President Lincoln held the heroism and skill of Gen. Thomas. A meddlesome private correspondent of the President, dating from New-York, propounded by telegraph in September, 1863, after Chickamauga, the inquiry how long the Government was to be at the mercy of Southern-born Generals like Thomas. The President went in person to the military telegraph at Washington, with his reply in his hand, to the purport that modern history recorded no such achievement in war as the successful conduct of Thomas in retrieving the disaster at Chickamauga. The Censor of the Military Telegraph suggested to the President not to give so much importance to an obscure, if not wholly anonymous, correspondent as to reply to his impertinence. And, on reflection, he concluded to take this advice. But the autograph dispatch was left in the telegraph office, and was subsequently, after the death of Lincoln, handed to Gen. Thomas, and is now probably in the possession of his family.

* * *

Mr. Charles Dickens has retired from the field as a public reader, and ostensibly forever. We do not mean to imply that when Mr. Dickens declared at St. James' Hall, London, on the evening of the 15th of March, that he should never read in public again, he did not fully mean what he said. But the creator of Crummles and Jingle is a born actor, and we know how very strong with that class is the temptation to forget the pledge of positively last appearances and to return to the field where they once labored and were happy. For fifteen years has Mr. Dickens been a public reader, and although he told his last audience that "from these garish lights he vanished now forevermore," the force of habit may prove over strong for his resolution. Perhaps, however, that part of the world which delights in readings may profit by the avowal of it, since Mr. Anthony Trollope or Mr. Charles Reade—both of whom have contemplated such a thing—may be induced to fill the niche which is thus vacated.

* * *

An able article on the "American Doctrine of Neutrality," which appears in *Putnam's Magazine* for April, has attracted much attention, and will probably give rise to some discussion abroad. The "guessers" have been at work, and ascribe the essay to Mr. Parke Godwin—with the success which usually attends their efforts. The actual author is Major J. M. Bundy, of the *Evening Mail*, and it is only fair to correct the misstatement which has gone abroad. *Palmam qui meruit*—Mr. Godwin has sufficient honors of his own to render it quite superfluous to bestow upon him those which belong to another. And now, will the "guessers" retire from the field, or justify their occupation by putting the cap on the proper head once a year or so!

* * *

Mr. Trumbull's new bill for the encouragement and protection of dramatic compositions was brought into the Senate, twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Library on March 24. It provides for the protection of authors for ten years from the time of the record in the Clerk's office of the District Court, a printed copy of the title-page being deposited, as with other contemplated publications. Any manager or other person violating the copyright is liable to suit for damages with costs, and the damages are to be assessed in all cases at not less than one hundred dollars for the first illegal infringement and fifty dollars for each subsequent act. The offender is further declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject not only to additional fine but to imprisonment. Still further, the mere act of copying, even without actual representation, is affirmed to constitute the offense. Now, let the crushed geniuses and others who pant for the chance to regenerate the stage, and lay the foundations of a national dramatic literature, sharpen their quills and fall to work. For if this bill passes they certainly cannot complain of the lack of adequate protection for their labor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA—THE BLACK DOMINO.

Anna Thillon gave great popularity, some years ago, in this country, to "Le Domino Noir," as well as to "Les Diamans de la Couronne," and others of Auber's bright and fluent comic operas, and they have always retained the hold which, for most of us, they then gained on first acquaintance. Auber wrote for Paris, and the taste of Paris in his day was very like the taste of New-York in ours. Dashing melody and plenty of it, concerted pieces with plenty of showy ornaments, inversions and repetitions, a spice, when possible, of military effect, or, lacking that, of rattling dance music, are sure to please New-Yorkers as they once captivated Paris—and still do in most cases—especially when a remarkably stylish and fascinating woman sings the principal part. Miss Rose Hersee, save that she is a blonde instead of a brunette, and is still more *petite*, reminds one not a little of Mme. Thillon, and the resemblance, with old opera goers at least, is of service to her. She sings *Angela* with buoyancy, tenderness and precision, and her execution is at times better than we have previously heard it. In the trio and duet of the first act Miss Hersee's delicate voice was displayed to excellent purpose, and showed itself quite equal to exigencies that demand flexibility and sweetness rather than physical power. Mrs. Seguin is joyous and zealous, as usual, to please in *Brigette*, and with her beauty, good singing and sprightliness, aided greatly in keeping the audience in good humor. Mr. Castle is languid and ineffective as *Horace*—like most tenors, his dramatic capacity is limited—but his vocal efforts in the character are unexceptionable, so that he may be forgiven for other shortcomings. The minor parts and the chorus of the occasion were satisfactory, and the opera might well bear repetition. The "Black Domino" was preceded last night by a spirited performance of the first act of "Il Trovatore," wherein Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Castle covered themselves with honor, and, for their pains, were called forward with loud acclamations on the fall of the curtain. To-night the English Opera Troupe appear in Brooklyn in the "Marriage of Figaro;" on Friday there will be a performance of "Oberon" at the New-York Academy, and the final representation of the company will be given at the same house, in the "Bohemian Girl," for a matinée on Saturday.

### Theatrical.

"FROU FROU" AT THE FRENCH THEATER.

We once more remind the reader that the one performance of the original version of Sardou's "Frou Frou," occurs at the French Theater this evening. MM. Moreau, Edgard and Juignet, and Mme. Moreau, who are to act the piece, interpreted it on Monday and Tuesday in Philadelphia, with decided success. The *Bulletin* newspaper, referring to their entertainment, opined that the persons who have seen "Frou Frou" "only in the English versions, can form but a poor idea of the *finesse* of the dialogue and the spirit of the acting, as it is given by French artists." To-night, local play-goers will have an opportunity of testing the justice of this verdict.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

**Ratification Proclaimed—A Message from the President of the United States.**

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President today having approved the Texas bill, soon thereafter sent the following message and accompanying proclamation to Congress announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a Constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom, in morals as well as in politics, that "black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry, I call the attention, therefore, of the newly-enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, uses this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of WASHINGTON. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere, to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State of the United States.

PROCLAMATION.

*To all whom these presents may come greeting:*

Know ye that the Congress of the United States on or about the 27th day of February, 1868, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1.—The rights of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And further, that it appears from the official document on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New-York, New-Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document, on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New-York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State and of which official notice had been filed in this Department. And further, that it appears from an official document, on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified the said proposed amendment. Now, therefore, be it known that I, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled an "act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

### GEN. THOMAS.

**Tributes of Respect to His Memory—Action in Washington—The Army of the Cumberland and Other Bodies.**

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A meeting of officers who served with Gen. THOMAS was held at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening to make arrangements for paying a suitable tribute to the memory of their beloved commander. A large number was present, including many gentlemen prominent in political and social life. Gen. GARFIELD presided, and made appropriate and feeling allusion to the sad event which filled the land with mourning. It was determined to hold a public meeting at an early day, when resolutions will be offered and addresses made by gentlemen selected for that purpose. The Committee on Resolutions consists of Gen. MCCOOK, Governor of Colorado; Senator WARNER, of Alabama; Gens NEGLEY, SLOCUM and STOKES, of the House of Representatives, and Gen. BOYNTON. The Committee of Arrangements are Gens. GARFIELD, STOUGHTON and COBURN, of the House of Representatives; Gens. MUSSEY, MCKIBBIN, STONE and Hon. Mayor BOWEN, E. J. DURANT, R. J. MEIGS and W. S. HUNTINGTON. It is proposed to hold a meeting in the Hall of Representatives and make the occasion worthy the noble soldier and patriot. The President, Cabinet officers and Diplomatic Corps will be present.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and others, was held at the Sherman House this morning to take action in reference to the death of Gen. THOMAS. Several hundred came together in response to the call, most of whom have served with the gallant veteran Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, who was chosen Chairman. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and report- [illegible] THOMAS would [illegible] committee, with Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN at its head, was appointed to [illegible] suitable honors, should such be the fact. The Committee will proceed to Omaha to meet the remains when they arrive there, and escort them to this city.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The flags on the public buildings are displayed at half-staff for the death of Gen. THOMAS, which event has excited a deep and general feeling of sorrow here.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held today for the purpose of adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS, and of sympathy for the family. The members of the Board resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The funeral services were held this afternoon at the Lick House, in the presence of the family and a few friends, Mrs. THOMAS declining all ostentatious display. The body will be sent East to-morrow morning. The flag on the British iron-clad *Zealous*, Admiral FARQUHAR commanding, was at half-mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Major-Gen. THOMAS were presented in the Legislature today.

### CANADA.

**The Red River Revolt—Release of Political Prisoners.**

CHICAGO, March 30.—DONALD A. SMITH, of the Hudson Bay Company, and one of the Canadian Commissioners, arrived at St. Paul yesterday from Fort Garry, having left there on the 19th inst. He says all has been quiet since the execution of SCOTT, and that all political prisoners had been released, including Major BOULTON, although preparations had been made for his execution on the 19th. He was only saved by the intercession of many influential citizens and Gov. SMITH. The *Press* says Gen. HANCOCK has had instructions from the War Department to establish a military post at Pembina, and will immediately send two companies of infantry there.

MONTREAL, March 30.—It is reported that a quantity of arms, which the Fenians had at Underhill, Vt., have recently been sent by northward trains toward the frontier. An approaching raid on Montreal is consequently talked of, although no immediate move is anticipated. It is suggested that the Government send a party to the frontier to reconnoiter.

### FROZEN TO DEATH.

**A Fearful Storm on the Prairies—Men, Women and Children Frozen to Death in Iowa.**

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Blue Earth City (Minn.) *Post*, of the 26th, gives the details of the freezing to death in the town of Seely, Blue Earth County, of the wife and three children of A. L. BATES. Mr. BATES lived on the prairie, some distance from any other habitation. During the prevalence of a fierce storm, the house took fire and was burned to the ground, and before assistance could be obtained to relieve the family they perished with cold. Mr. BATES returned with assistance, but not before his wife had breathed her last. The same paper gives an account of the freezing to death during the same storm of two brothers, named COLEMAN, living at Lake Bell, Martin County, Minn.; of a German named DUNHARDT, and a Norwegian, name unknown, at Spencer, Clay County, Iowa; of three other men, names unknown, at Cherokee, Iowa, and another at Herron Lake, Jackson County, Iowa.

### RICHMOND.

**The Rival Mayors Case—Wise an Unrepentant Rebel Still—Effect of the Decision.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The argument in the injunction case of CAHOON against ELLISON, (the rival Mayors,) closed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, Ex-Gov. WISE making the closing speech for CAHOON. He repudiated in strong terms any affiliation with the "Black Republican Party," and claimed to be still an unrepentant rebel, and did not want his position misunderstood because he appeared as counsel for the Republican claimant. He claimed that the Court has jurisdiction, because CAHOON, as a provisional appointee, is a United States officer, and is not to go out of office until the regular election by the people. ELLISON's counsel claimed that the admission of the State terminated the powers of all provisional officers in the State. The decision in this case will affect all the offices in this State, which are nearly all filled by military appointees, and who will remain in till July if a decision is given in favor of CAHOON.

### THE INDIANS.

**Reported Raid in Western Texas—Forty Families Massacred by Comanches.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., to the *Republican* says, we have just received advices dated Gainesville, Texas, March 5, of an extensive raid of Comanche Indians in Western Texas. Over forty families have been massacred. It is reported also that several houses have been burned and several hundred horses captured. It is believed that the commander at Fort Sill could have prevented some of the massacres if he had been disposed to do so. Over seventy of the horses are reported to be near the fort in the possession of the "Pennquaker" tribe.

### EUROPE.

**The Roman Council—Mazzini and the Romagna—Dr. Tardieu and the Students—Ex-Queen Isabella.**

LONDON, March 30.—It is believed here that the General Congregation of the Council at Rome has voted on and adopted the *Schema de Fide*.... The *Democratic Union*, (newspaper,) of Ravenna, publishes a letter from MAZZINI, urging a revolt in the Romagna.

PARIS, March 30.—The students of the Ecole de Medicine made another disorderly demonstration against Dr. TARDIEU on his reappearance today.... The affairs of the Ex-Queen ISABELLA and her husband have been arranged by compromise. Both parties have signed a document consenting to a separation.

MADRID, March 30.—The reports of recent battles near Manati and Las Tunas, in Cuba, are discredited by the Government.

**Resignation of Mr. Bright Spoken Of—Proceedings in the House of Commons—The Sappho and Cambria—Epsom Spring Meeting.**

LONDON, March 30.—The *Globe* intimates that JOHN BRIGHT will soon resign his place in the Cabinet.... The University crews continue to improve in form. Misgivings are felt with regard to the new Oxford boat, which is thought to be too small.... In the House of Commons this afternoon the bill abolishing forfeiture of the property of felons passed to a second reading. The Party Processions bill was also read a second time. The other proceedings were unimportant, and the House adjourned..... The *Times* today in an editorial, comments on the naval policy of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The *Times* regrets his reluctance to reduce the naval estimate, and ascribes it to the chronic error that "England is responsible for the police of the ocean."..... The *Post* says the Government is preparing an expedition, which will include a steel battery, with 1,000 men, to repress the revolt in the Red River country.... A steamer service between Liverpool and Prince Edward's Island is organizing here. The first steamer of the new line, the *Lady Darling*, will leave on the 5th of April.... Tennessee and Georgia railroad bonds were introduced on the market here today.... Mr. ASHBURY, owner of the yacht *Cambria*, writes a communication to the *Times* today on the subject of the contemplated yacht-race. He says of the six courses offered to Mr. BENNETT, assuming the *Sappho* to be within ten per cent. of the *Cambria's* size, New-York measurement, Mr. BENNETT accepts that calling for three beats dead to windward and back in the channel without any allowances. He also selects the 1st of May, or thereabouts, as the time for the race.... At the Epsom [illegible] of Vesta, 3 years old, carrying [illegible] pounds, beating Mr. [illegible] by the Flying Dutchman out of Juliet, 3 years old, carrying [illegible] pounds, and [illegible]. The [illegible] sovereigns each, one mile, was won by [illegible] *Sabinus*, who won the first race, is considered the best horse of the season, but is excluded from the great races this year because he is too young.

**France-American Postage—A Decree by the French Emperor.**

PARIS, March 30.—By a decree of the Emperor of the French the postage on a letter, via England, of ten grammes, or three-eighths of an ounce, from any part of France to any part of the United States, and *vice versa*, is seventy centimes, or fifteen cents, United States money; prepayment not required either in France or in the United States. But on letters sent from the United States to France by steamers sailing direct to France from the United States ten cents must be prepaid in the United States, and on their arrival in France the French Post-office will collect eighty centimes, or sixteen cents, additional; and on letters from France the eighty-eight centimes must be prepaid in France, and ten cents will be collected on the same in the United States. Let all persons write on their letters via England, and they will escape the additional postage.

### WEST INDIES.

**Renewed Rumor of Jordan's Resignation in Cuba—The San Domingo Vote on Annexation.**

HAVANA, March 30.—The report is revived that Gen. JOURDAN has resigned the command of the insurgent army. It is asserted that he has already left the island and is at Labos Key Light-house.

SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, March 30.—The Dominicans have voted in the proportion of thirty to one in favor of annexation to the United States. The Kingston *Journal* (of Jamaica) and other West India papers favor the scheme, declaring that the United States will civilize, tranquilize and enrich the island.

**Affairs at Havana—News by the Steam-ship Columbia.**

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana March 26, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser MAGNA, our special correspondence, printed below, came promptly to hand.

Our regular Havana correspondent writes that the grand meeting called by the President of the Casino Español, and with the permission of the authorities, to protest against the action of the Madrid Press, which counsels the sale of the island to the United States, took place on Wednesday evening. About fifteen hundred persons were present, among them a number of wealthy and influential Cubans on the Spanish side. But few speeches were made, an address to the people of Spain being read aloud and adopted unanimously amid loud acclamations. The text and tenor of the document shows exactly the position occupied by the Spaniards, their views on the sale of the island, and their attitude toward the mother country. It reads as follows:

*To the Spanish Nation:*

We have not yet recovered from the bitter surprise caused to us, the Spaniards and islanders who subscribe this, by a telegram of the 18th inst., which announced to us the infamous proposition published by some of the Madrid journals about the advisability of ceding or selling this island to a foreign nation, yet we raise our voice to the people of Spain and protest solemnly and energetically against such a vile and humiliating proposition.

If these blind or corrupt writers, who thus trample under foot the sacred rights obtained by the triumph of the revolution, consider themselves exempt from punishment while aiding the infamous machinations of those who have converted this prosperous and peaceable island into a country of desolation and extermination; we, who do not recognize the right of any Power whatsoever to separate us from the Spanish nation, we appeal to the tribunal of our countrymen, always great and always sensible; we accuse them of being traitors to the nation, and of the crime of treason to the country.

This action is demanded by the greatness and future of our people, and the unavoidable rights of our territory, and it is also demanded by the firm resolution which we have formed to die before we renounce our nationality or origin.

If to these men, (the journalists in Madrid,) so devoid of shame and patriotism, the imperishable records of our history, greatness and power are of no account; if the eloquent lessons of the nations who defended their conquests and rights teach them nothing in such a case, show them the blood of your brothers shed on the fields of Cuba, in defense of this same honor which they so imprudently dare to trample under their feet. And if even this should not be sufficient to make these perjurers desist from their audacious aims to rob us of our nationality, then bring them to us, and while protesting against this iniquitous proceeding, tear off their masks and assuredly under the hypocritical cover of ardent patriotism you will find their hands red with the blood of your brethren, or hidden between their fingers the coin for which they sold their doctrines, conscience and loyalty.

It is not possible that Spanish breasts could give as a recompense for days of warfare, trouble and pain, to those who were loyal, the right of the dishonorableness urpation of a foreign Power. But if some ambitious or blinded persons should be deaf to our voices, remind them that the day of victory is approaching; remind them that the epoch of history will be the brightest page in the history of the difficult days through which we are passing; remind, them, also, that they who consent to such crime will always fear the brand of ignominy, an indelible stain on the honor of Spain which will never be overlooked by history, and which will make the pride and dignity of our country bow its head before the severe look of other nations.

And we have made a promise with an imperishable oath that we will calmly await to be called rebels before we permit that this country be taken from the map of our nation. And in the promise given by our conscience and with conviction of our worth we repeat what we have already stated to the Government and Cortes.

The Spaniards in Cuba may be defeated; ceded or sold, never. Cuba will remain Spanish or we will abandon it converted into ashes.

The signatures follow, and everybody of the Spanish party is rushing forward to subscribe to the above document.

### THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

**Testimony for the Defense Continued—The Assumed Insanity of Buckhout.**

The trial of BUCKHOUT was continued at White Plains yesterday. IRA MILLER continued his testimony for the defense. The following is the material part of his evidence:

I noticed a change in his manners and appearance on Friday before New-year's; I went up to BUCKHOUT's house on that day; I found Mr. KIPP, the butcher, there; when I went in BUCKHOUT was sitting in a chair; Mrs. BUCKHOUT asked him to brush his hair; he refused, and she went and got a comb and fixed his hair for him, after which he said he felt better; she said to me "Mr. MILLER, what do you think? there was a young lady here this morning, and ISAAC refused to go home with her;" she then asked me if I did not think ISAAC was acting strangely of late, at which BUCKHOUT jumped up and said, "What, do you think me crazy? it don't run in the family to be crazy;" he then left the room, and in a short time returned with a pistol in his hand; his wife asked him to put it up, but he refused; a short time after he turned and said, "I wonder what's going on down in the Hollow;" he then turned, and stooping toward me, said, "The sheriff is after me;" I remonstrated with him; then he said that he dreamed the night before that he was in jail; his actions were irrational; on New-year's day I went out with my rifle to shoot at a mark; when I raised my gun, my boy said, "Here comes Mr. BUCKHOUT;" I fired, and just as I was lowering the gun, BUCKHOUT fell against me; he appeared much excited, and he cried out, "I've killed CHARLEY RENDALL; too true, too true;" I asked him why he did this, and he said, "My wife" and "trouble, trouble;" while there, he kept calling out for his mother; I asked him if he would take a ride with me, and he consented, and I drove him to Mr. LAWRENCE's and left him; on going to Tarrytown he only spoke twice; I remember a fall he had from a wagon; it was two or three years ago; I have heard him complain of his head hurting him.

Cross-examined—I asked him to come to my house on New-year's day to shoot at a mark.

The testimony of the other witnesses was not important.

Among others the Constable, ALFRED LAWRENCE, testified to the strange conduct of BUCKHOUT, when he was arrested after the murder. CHRISTOPHER KRAMER testified to his irrational conduct before the murder, and PHILIP BETTS gave evidence concerning his falling from a wagon some time before, and hurting his head. PHŒBE T. BUCKHOUT testified that the prisoner, in April last, appeared wild and nervous, and said his wife was unfaithful; he said his brother, husband of the witness, was too intimate with his wife. Dr. E. TILDEN BROWN, physician for the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, testified that he saw BUCKHOUT first before the trial commenced, and had no conversation with him; from a description of the conduct of the prisoner given by counsel he would judge that there were many indications that he was of unsound mind.

The Court here adjourned.

JAMES COOGAN, of No. 283 East Twenty-eighth-street, last evening attacked JOSEPH CHAMBERS, of No. 116 West Twentieth-street, in Twenty-eighth-street, and striking him on the head with an iron bar, inflicted a serious wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

### WASHINGTON.

**[illegible]**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

The event of the day, and probably of the year, was the promulgation of the official certificate of the Secretary of State of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Texas bill came back from the House Reconstruction Committee today, and after a few moments debate the House concurred in the Senate amendment striking out the non-essential proviso about slavery. The bill was at once enrolled, signed and taken to the President for signature, which it promptly received. In less than an hour afterward a special message was received in each House announcing the gratifying intelligence, inclosing the official notice and congratulating the House and the country upon the auspicious event. The President must have done some quick work to get these messages to Congress ready so speedily. The certificate of the Secretary of State had been prepared for some time, but the message of the President was written this morning. The reading of the message was received in the House with a burst of applause, though the Democrats looked blue, and FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. NIBLACK filed a bill of exceptions with regard to the validity of the ratification by the Legislatures of New-York and [illegible]. But, as will be seen by the certificate, all contingencies of that character have been fully provided for. Including Georgia, there are two States more than sufficient, and so New-York and Indiana can be counted out without danger, if it ever should be necessary, for Georgia will be in the Union, in fact and in law, long before any such issue can ever be raised. The declaration of this measure as an accomplished fact is very opportune to the Republicans in the local elections in Ohio and Missouri, and the people of Connecticut will be glad to learn that the colored voters of that State are not to be debarred from voting next Monday, after all. Their right to vote accrued today under this proclamation. They have been provisionally registered; that is, made application to become voters as prescribed by the laws of Connecticut, and the selectmen in each town meet for three hours on Monday morning next to hear the applications of those whose right to vote has accrued within the week prior to the election. In all the Republican towns the votes will be received, of course, and if the Democratic selectmen reject them the record will show the fact, and the question will be settled in the Legislature. The feeling in Republican circles here tonight is one of much joy. Large numbers of public men have called at the White House to extend their congratulations to the President.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The San Domingo Treaty only got brief consideration in Executive Session today. Mr. CASSERLY made a carefully-prepared speech against the treaty, discussing the question principally from a philosophic point of view. Mr. CASSERLY is the Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, made a stirring speech of twenty minutes in favor of the treaty. The friends of the measure in the Senate claim that the debate has resulted in strengthening it, and that it is unfortunate that the discussion has not been in open session.

GEN. BUTLER'S INVESTIGATIONS.

The mystery and the interest in the Butler investigation still continues. Today the examination of Mr. BROOKS was continued, and ex-rebel Gen. PICKETT, of Virginia, was also called. The character of his testimony has not transpired, but it is supposed to relate to the operations of the Cubans. Dr. D. W. BLISS will be examined to-morrow. It is reported today that the foundation upon which Gen. BUTLER is proceeding, is certain evidence that has been given before the Grand Jury in this city, upon which rumor says certain Congressmen have been indicted. The Secretary of the Safe Deposit Company prints a card to-night explanatory and exculpative of his recent action. He conceals rather than reveals the truth. The fact is, that certain private papers and one of the books were prohibited by him to the Committee relating to one single case, to be sure, but still in violation of the principle of trust and confidence upon which the institution is founded, and which should never be departed from at the behest of any Committee until the House itself on a proper presentation of the case has given the order. In no other way can the private affairs of individuals be protected from improper exposure. If this Company cannot take this position public sentiment will close its doors very speedily.

THE TARIFF.

The House today reconsidered its motion to close general debate on the tariff, and extended it until to-morrow, in order to permit Mr. MAYNARD to speak, which he did for over an hour, in favor of a high duty on almost everything. Gen. GARFIELD will speak to-morrow, and Gen. SCHENCK has announced that general debate will then close positively.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICERS.

Commissioner DELANO, following up the intention expressed in his recent letter to the TIMES, has prepared an admirable circular for revenue officers on the question of deportment and courtesy. Not being able to enforce his intention to remove the guilty for lack of information as to the culpable parties, he improves the opportunity to enforce a general order on this subject upon the whole service, which must have a good effect. The following is the circular:

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March [illegible], 1870.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that frequent complaints are made by tax-payers that internal revenue officers are uncivil and offensive in the exercise of official duties. You will especially enjoin it upon your assistant assessors to guard against giving cause for such complaints. The greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by the officers while in the discharge of their official duties, and no rude or offensive language should be indulged in, and no harsh or improper conduct practiced. Any violation of these directions should be regarded as cause for removal. These suggestions are not intended in any manner to diminish the efforts of officers to enforce the laws. That work must be done efficiently and resolutely, without fear or favor, but it should be done decorously, and in such a manner as to give no just ground for offense. I am aware of the difficulties which internal revenue officers have to encounter. During the war an abundance of money and a spirit of patriotism prompted men to pay their taxes without complaint. Now money is more valuable, business less remunerative, and all fear for the stability and perpetuity of the Government has vanished. Persons now resist taxation who heretofore paid cheerfully, and the rulings of this office made by the Commissioner, and which have hitherto been cheerfully obeyed, are now not unfrequently opposed with bitterness, and denounced as the arbitrary and illegal decisions of the present Commissioner. This is referred to in order to show the necessity of prudence, courtesy and conciliation on the part of officers in the discharge of their official duties, and not in any manner to justify any neglect or omission to enforce fully and fairly the laws against all persons without distinction and without favor. Taxation, in order to be just, must be impartial and enforced upon all classes according to the exact measure of their liability. A great wrong would be done, therefore, if the law were enforced only against a portion of those who are embraced within its provisions, and nothing could justify executive officers in allowing any discrimination in this regard.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the national bankers at still further length today in opposition to the Funding bill. Arguments were made by J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Esq., of Chicago, and by JOS. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. MEDILL made a brief, compact argument on the subject viewed from a commercial stand-point. He argued that the effect of the passage of the bill, with the seventh and eighth sections, would be to cripple, and perhaps destroy the small banks, alarm holders of Government stock, and break up the Republican Party.

BANQUET AT THE ARLINGTON.

The national bankers dined together at the Arlington House to-night to the number of twenty or more. Ex-Secretary MCCULLOCH was at one end of the table, and Mr. CALHOUN, of the Fourth National of New-York, at the other. Controller HULBURD was also present, as were also several of the city bankers.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in this city are Gilbert Robertson, Jr., and J. M. Francis, of Troy; L. D. Doty, Abram Wakeman, P. McD. Collins and Mahlon Sands, of New-York.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today confirmed the nomination of Dr. SAMUEL BARD, of Georgia, to be Governor of Idaho. The nomination [illegible] arriving on the [illegible] of April. The Governor is a native of New-York, [illegible] in the Southwest and Georgia since [illegible].

NOMINATIONS.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: [illegible], to be Assessor of the Fourth District of Texas; ALFRED LEE, to be Collector of the Eighth District of Ohio; GEORGE B. [illegible], to be Collector of the Thirtieth District of New-York.

### PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

**Domestic Infelicity in Hudson City, N. J.—The Result of Sharp Bargaining Between Husband and Wife.**

In the Recorder's Court in Hudson City yesterday, a sad family history, resulting in bloodshed and attempted murder, was related at the examination of a man who was charged with having cut his wife's throat with a razor. It appeared that CHARLES SCHULTZ, a man formerly possessed of considerable property, who has had a respectable standing in the community, made an assignment of his property to his wife a few years ago before leaving to go to California. The property was assigned to her for the purpose of affording her and her children support while the husband and father was absent, and it was distinctly understood that it was not to be sold, but was to come into his possession when he should return. Upon his return a few months ago he found that his wife had sold the property, purchased elsewhere, and that she was getting rich by her speculations. Although he had given her property worth $20,000, he could not obtain a dollar in return, but was turned out of doors and was refused even the commonest charities. Bad luck and ill health in California had reduced him to penury, and he was, when he arrived at his home, in want of money to purchase a meal. Mrs. SCHULTZ gave him to understand that she would have nothing to do with him, but after weeks of importunity on the part of her husband she permitted him to make his home in her house. On Tuesday night, at a late hour, SCHULTZ returned to the house, which he had left early in the day, deeply under the influence of liquor. Becoming involved in a dispute with his wife he got his razor and attacked her with it, threatening to kill her. She struggled desperately, but he caught her in his arms and drew the razor three times across her throat. She fainted, and fell to the floor covered with blood.

Persons residing in Bergenwood-avenue, in which Mrs. SCHULTZ's house is situated, hearing the cries of the woman, rushed and seized the assailant, throwing him to the floor and wresting the weapon from his hands. While they were in the act of removing him from the house, he kicked his wife, whose senseless form lay upon the floor. Officer WARREN, who was immediately called, took him in custody and placed him in confinement at the Police-station. An examination took place yesterday, at which Dr. HAMMOND, who attended Mrs. SCHULTZ, Misses EMMA and SARAH SCHULTZ and others were sworn, and gave their testimony to facts connected with the affair. It was shown upon the testimony of the daughters, that SCHULTZ and his wife had quarreled almost continually since the latter had come to the house; that Mrs. SCHULTZ had refused to give her husband anything to eat; and that although he was the rightful owner of the property, he was often in want of a few cents for expenses to and from New-York.

Dr. HAMMOND testified in regard to the condition of the wounded woman, that there was danger that she would not survive; she is about sixty years of age, and her chances of life, in the opinion of her medical attendant were small.

SCHULTZ was committed at the close of the examination, to the County Jail to await the result of Mrs. SCHULTZ's injuries.

**Commissioners of Emigration—Semi-Monthly Meeting.**

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held last evening at the Society Library, University-place. The Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee and the General Agent were ordered to make the necessary arrangements for a better supply of water at Castle Garden in case of fire. The counsel for the Board is to receive instructions to hasten the trial of JOHN LEARY, a porter in one of the ticket agencies, who swindled HERMAN BLOCK out of $600. LEARY is out on bail and BLOCK is held in the House of Detention, which has caused him to apply for relief.

The number of alien passengers arrived up to March 28, 1870, was 15,625; from that date until the 30th, 1,365; total, 16,990. To the same date in 1869 the whole number was 21,544.

After the adjournment of the Board, the Ward's Island Committee, of which Mr. LOUTREL is Chairman, in session accepted the resignation of Dr. A. W. REIMER, Assistant Physician on the Island, and awarded him $250 for extra services rendered during the past year. It was also resolved that the Ward's Island rules should be revised, and a clause put in ordering that the able-bodied emigrants be obliged to do such work as shall be required of them; and also that the names of the Commissioners be appended to the rules, so that emigrants can communicate with them by writing when necessary. The meeting then adjourned.

**Another Fire in Grand-Street, Williamsburg.**

The frame buildings of Grand-street appear to be prematurely marked out for destruction. Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the inhabitants of a locality still blackened by marks of previous conflagrations, were immensely scared by the appearance of flames issuing from the rear of the millinery-store of Miss ELLEN SIEBOLD, at No. 189 Grand-street. A promiscuous crowd of affrighted neighbors congregated in the street, without taking time to put on their usual attire, and anxiously watched the progress of the devouring element. Fortunately, the flames were soon got under, and the damage was confined to the premises in which they originated.

The stock of Miss SIEBOLD was damaged mostly by water and removal to the amount of about $600. She has a policy on $1,500 in the Merchants' Company. Mr. JOHN T. REMSEN, the owner of the buildings, estimates his loss at not over $1,000, and is insured for $3,000. Assistant Fire-Marshal KEADY visited the premises this morning and ascertained that the fire was beyond a doubt of incendiary origin, the building in which it broke out having been unused for some time past except for storage, during which time no fire or light of any description has been used about it. It was rumored that two men were seen to scale the fence shortly before the alarm was given, and it is presumed they had something to do with it. A man who has a clothing-store at No. 191 states that he was robbed of $50 during the excitement.

**"Every Saturday."**

The fresh number of *Every Saturday*—No. 15, that is to say, dated April 9—has the distinction of containing the first chapter of Mr. DICKENS' new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," from the novelist's own advance sheets, with the illustrations drawn for the English edition by Mr. FILDES, and it will consequently without doubt be very much in demand. A copy of Mr. FILDES' picture, "Houseless and Hungry," which was the means of drawing the attention of Mr. DICKENS to the comparatively unknown artist, is also given. Besides this there are a remarkably good portrait of Mr. DICKENS, two views of his country house at Gad's Hill Place, and a cartoon issued as a supplement, called "Mr. Pickwick's Reception," drawn by Mr. S. EYTINGE, Jr., and introducing a procession of the popular author's characters. There are also other miscellaneous articles of interest. This issue is well termed a Dickens number. *Every Saturday* has certainly become an excellent illustrated paper, and it exhibits in a marked degree the great improvement which has been made in such publications during the past ten years.

**English Publications.**

Mr. BRENTANO has received by the *Java* a large selection of the best foreign publications. Among them are the *Graphic*, with some of the finest illustrations yet presented by that enterprising publication, the series "Graphic America" being especially good, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Saturday Review*, *Punch* and *Nature*. Mr. BRENTANO has also imported a set of Miss YONGE's new novel, the *Caged Lion*, which cannot fail to enjoy a wide popularity. These and other new works will be found on sale at his store.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS just out at UNDERHILL's, Nos. 124 and 126 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

**Foreign Intelligence.**

Acquittal of Prince Bonaparte—Excitement and Astonishment at the Result—The Prince Requested to leave Paris; The Creusot Strike; Bloody Conflict [illegible]

**Political Affairs.**

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; The President and the Politicians; What Shall Be Done With Tennessee; The Next Administration; A Word for the Virginia Legislature; The Funding Bill and the National Banks; State Aid to Railroads—Amounts Asked For and Present Condition of the Roads.

**General Topics.**

Canada's Commercial Needs; Col. Baker's Report of the Piegan Massacre; The Explosion at Minersville; A New-England Snow-storm in March; California Salmon; Gen. Lee on English Immigration into Virginia; Death of Pierre Soule; Specific for the Cure of Snake Bites; Numbers of the Rebel Hosts; How Lewis Cass Amassed His Fortune; Current Notes and Religious Items.

**Local Intelligence.**

The Storm of Sunday—An Entire Family Crushed to Death; River Navigation; The Fine Arts; Railroads in New-Jersey; Meeting in Regard to the Treatment of the Indians; Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmer's Club; Fattening Calves; The Horse Market; The Tobacco Crop in Virginia; Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets; Convention of Milk Dealers; Prospects of the Cotton Crop in Georgia.

**The Markets.**

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

**The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age** is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbow weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

**Spring Overcoats,**
FOR GENTLEMEN,
$5, $8, $10.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

**When You Ask for**
THE
RUSSIAN BRACE
be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped upon each pair. Sold at first-class Furnishing-Goods stores in this City.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Spring has come, Ladies, if you wish** boots and shoes, beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in price, patronize
MILLER & CO, No. 3 Union-square.

**To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and** Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

**Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards,** Monograms, French initialed note papers, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

**Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing** Machines—"Fuller and Barnum and Goodrich," $2. I. W. BARNUM, No. 686 Broadway, New-York.

**To Ruptured Persons.**—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

### DIED.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, March 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles L. Frost, in this City, Mr. THOMAS D. BAILEY, of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 84th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Portsmouth for interment.

BEARD.—On Monday evening, March 28, MARIA MATILDA, daughter of William and the late Maria Beard, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 147 Amity-st., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BATE.—At his residence, Woodbury, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 26, THOMAS H. BATE, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Mills, No. 7 Willoughby-av., near Carlton, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSS.—At Clarens, Switzerland, after a brief illness, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, aged 40 years.

Announced by telegram March 30.

HAND.—In Milburn, N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, ISAAC M. HAND, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 P. M., from St. Stephens' Episcopal Church, Milburn.

HAMERSLEY.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, widow of Lewis C. Hamersley, in the 89th year of her age.

The connections and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

HUBBARD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 28, WILLIAM BURR, son of Robert J. and Anna F. Hubbard, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 40 South Oxford-st.

KATTENHORN.—At East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, March 29, HARRIET ANN, wife of H. H. Kattenhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, East New-York, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In Greenwich, (Cos Cob,) Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 30, 1870, SILAS W., only son of Capt. Ard and Louisa Knapp, aged 25 years, 3 months and 5 days.

His funeral will be attended at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Coscob Bridge Station to meet the 11½ o'clock train from New-York.

MCCOMB.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, REBECCA MCCOMB, widow of John McComb, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, April 1, at 11 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9 A. M.

MCCORMICK.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, EMELINE, daughter of Hugh McCormick, of this City, deceased.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, John McCormick, No. 211 West 12th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCNAUGHT.—On Monday, March 28, JANE BELL COBURN, grand and adopted daughter of the late Andrew McNaught.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 154 Waverley-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, JAMES J. RAYMOND, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Schermerhorn-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEWARD.—On Wednesday, March 30, 1870, SARAH C., wife of Thos. Seward, aged 28 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Eagle Lodge No. 52, A. F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Paul-av., near Montgomery-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 29, SADIE ODELL, twin daughter of William L. and Sarah H. Seymour, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 194 Livingston-st.

SNYDER.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, at his late residence, No. 243 West 11th-st., EDWARD SNYDER, son of the late Rev. Henry Synder, aged 34 years, 5 months and 23 days.

His remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

VAN TINE.—From injuries received on Thursday evening, March 24, FRANCIS THEODORUS VAN TINE, son of Charles and Margaret Van Tine, and grandson of Theodorus Van Tine, Esq., in the 18th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday evening, March 29, WILLIAM HAMBLY WALLACE, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 535 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WHITEHOUSE.—At Magnolia, East Florida, on Sunday, March 13, EDWARD M. WHITEHOUSE, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, and of his father-in-law, Henry E. Worthington, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Green-Wood.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

SALE TO-NIGHT.
The Executor's sale of works of art at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., at 7½ precisely. Ninety choicely selected paintings, by the best American and foreign artists, will be sold without any reservation, to settle the estate.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE COVERINGS — NEW Spring styles, with specialities, wholesale or retail, at the curtain-store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.

PAINE'S TRUE CHLORAL SOOTHER—Harmless and wonderful sleep-producer, &c. No. 58 Maiden-lane.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY
THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
MARKED AT AND BELOW COST
IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Not subjected to the enormous rents of New-York,
are offering
THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS—NEW,
FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL,
TEN PER CENT. LESS
than New-York Houses.
Paris granite dinner sets, from..........$12 to $18
French china dinner sets, from..........$33 to $80
Decorated dinner sets, from..........$50 to $450
ELEGANT STOCK OF BRONZES.
Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity; Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.
PARSONS & CO. offer a fine stock, in great variety, of the different Trees and Shrubs. For catalogues, address Flushing, N. Y.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DICKENS NUMBER
EVERY SATURDAY,
NUMBER 15,
For April 9, now ready, contains the first chapters of
CHARLES DICKENS' NEW STORY,
"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

By special arrangement it appears in EVERY SATURDAY from advance sheets furnished by Mr. Dickens, simultaneously with its publication in England. Those who wish to read "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" in its earliest and only authorized form in America, will find it in EVERY SATURDAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. Dickens' story is accompanied by the original illustrations by Mr. Fildes, drawn under the supervision of Mr. Dickens himself.

This number of EVERY SATURDAY contains:

AN EXCELLENT NEW PORTRAIT OF DICKENS.

VIEWS OF DICKENS' RESIDENCE.

MOONLIGHT, BY STANFIELD.

THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

HOUSELESS AND HUNGRY.

A Pictorial Supplement accompanies this number, entitled
MR. PICKWICK'S RECEPTION,
drawn expressly for this number of EVERY SATURDAY, by SOL EYTINGE, Jr., and representing the principal characters that figure in Dickens' novels—such as Pickwick and Sam Weller, Scrooge, Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim, Captain Cuttle, Pecksniff and his daughters, Micawber with his faithful wife and the twins, Oliver Twist, Little Nell and her Grandfather, Fagin and his apt pupils—the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates, the Fat Boy—and scores beside that make the light and shades of Mr. Dickens' marvelous pictures.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD will be continued in EVERY SATURDAY through the year.

TERMS OF "EVERY SATURDAY."
Single Weekly Number, 10 cents; Monthly Parts, 50 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5, in advance; $4 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F., O. & CO.'s Publications.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE CONCLUDING VOLUME OF
DR. DRAPER'S
HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York. In three volumes. Vol. III. just ready. 8vo, cloth, $3 50 per volume.

"That able writer and profound thinker, Prof. Draper, in his interesting and instructive works, condenses all history into a theory for which he has written these works, that have added such honor to his name and added so much glory and just renown to American literature."—*Speech of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, Providence, June 28, 1869.*

"No other book on American history is so calculated to teach important lessons, and lead to sharp observations, wise reflections, as this. * * * Whatever the solution of the precise causes, physical or metaphysical, that built up antagonistic ideas and antagonistic systems in the North and the South, Dr. Draper's appreciation of the essence of those distinctions—of the political complications they drew on, of the passions and convictions they engendered, and of the characters they called out into prominence—cannot be too highly praised. He has a fine, sympathetic imagination, which enables him to throw himself into the situation and feelings of either party in the great controversy. He sums up, with rare fairness, the honest complaints brought by the one against the other, and comprehends why they were felt to be honest. He helps to make the belligerent sections understand, and so both pity and respect one another."—*Christian Examiner.*

II.
A BRAVE LADY.
By the author of
"JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN,"
"The Unkind Word," "The Woman's Kingdom,"
"The Two Marriages," "A Noble Life,"
"Christian's Mistake," "A Life for a Life," "Fairy Book," &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.
III.
FLAGG'S
SULPHUR-CURE,
FOR VINES AND FRUIT-TREES.

HAND-BOOK OF THE SULPHUR-CURE, AS Applicable to the Vine Disease in America, and Diseases of Apple and other Fruit Trees. By WILLIAM J. FLAGG, Author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards." 12mo, paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above books by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

NOW READY:
A LIFE OF THE GREAT LORD FAIRFAX,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.
By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, F. S. A.
With portrait, plans, maps, &c. 8vo, $5.
THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND: A HISTORY FOR THE TIMES.
By JAMES GODKIN.
8vo, cloth, $4 50.
MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.—Immense prices paid for old books; 125,783 books on hand. Catalogues free. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., between Nassau and Park.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday E. H. LUDLOW & Co. disposed of some valuable down-town property, and V. K. STEVENSON & Co. sold several lots on Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets. The former firm offered a section of land running through from Carmine-street, directly opposite Varick, to Leroy-street, at a set-up price of $40,000. The plot consisted of lots on Carmine-street, measuring about 96 feet front, and two lots on Leroy-street, with a front of 44 feet. The entire depth is nearly 200 feet. No advance was made on the price at which the property was set up, and it was struck down to the first bidder, Mr. LEHRMAN, for $40,000. The same firm then put up a valuable lot on Grand-street, between Broadway and Mercer, at $40,000, which was also struck down at the set-up price, to LEVI GOLDENBERG. One year ago the price demanded for this property was $60,000, and $48,000 was at the time offered. It is in a locality where property is valuable for business purposes and sure to advance. Lots on Sixty-fourth-street, near the Grand Boulevard, were sold by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co. at $6,700 and $8,000 each, while lots on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, were struck down at $2,600 each.

### Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 lots on Carmine and Leroy sts., 240 ft. e. of Hudson-st., and 325 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 96x200x44.4 | $40,000 |
| H. and l. n. s. Grand-st., 25 ft. e. of Mercer-st., 25x107 | 40,000 |

*By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 lot s. s. 64th-st., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100 | $8,000 |
| 1 lot s. s. 64th-st., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100 | 6,700 |
| 5 lots n. s. 126th-st., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 25x100, each $2,600 | 13,000 |

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbia-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | $28,500 |
| Marion-st., No. 41, 25x100 | 9,500 |
| Maiden-lane, No. 83.<br>Pearl-st., No. 336.<br>Cherry-st., Nos. 69 and 71.<br>Exchange-place, e. of No. 18, 64x52.4x76. | 32,000 |
| 17th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x106 | 25,000 |
| 21st-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27x99 | 10,000 |
| 32d-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9 | 12,500 |
| 46th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 | 2,250 |
| 48th-st., s. s., 498 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x100.5 | nom. |
| 58th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.4 | 8,000 |
| 65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5 | 2,000 |
| 88th-st., n. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st-av., 26x37.6 | 6,750 |
| 96th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.8 | 7,000 |
| 123d-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.8x100.11 | nom. |
| 127th-st., s. s., 286 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11 | 12,500 |
| 2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x80.6 | 22,000 |
| 4th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 111th-st., 25x100 | 2,500 |
| 5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x100 | 40,000 |
| 11th-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 95th-st., 50.4x100 | 5,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eldridge-st., No. 86, 2 years, per year | $1,000 |
| Water-st., No. 610, 3 years, per year | 675 |
| West 45th-st., No. 448 } store and basement | |
| West 45th-st., No. 450 } 5 years, per year | 1,200 |
| 6th-av., No. 703, 2 rooms } 2 1-6 years, per year | |
| 6th-av., No. 705, 1 room } | 1,000 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellery-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100, foreclosure | $2,400 |
| Hewes-st., n. s., 292.7 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 19.7x100, foreclosure | 4,800 |
| Hopkins-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100, h. and l., foreclosure | 400 |
| Kosciusko-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Reed-av., 50x100 | 3,300 |
| Nassau-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Gold-st., 20x107, h. and l. | 9,000 |
| North 9th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100 | 1,800 |
| Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 382.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100.9, ½ share | 3,000 |
| Smith-st., w. s., 41.6 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 19.6x100, h. and l. | 4,300 |
| Smith-st., w. s., 61 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 20x80 | 3,600 |
| 17th-st. and 4th-av., northerly corner, 60x80.2 | 8,000 |
| 39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x46.4x77.9x25.8, 3 lots | 4,040 |
| Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x92.9, May, 1848 | 202 |
| Wyckoff-st., n. s., 296.9 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 43x100 | 3,500 |
| Clinton-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of Gates-av., 50x129, h. and l., b. s. | 18,500 |

*Caldwell.*

| | |
|---|---|
| McClennon to M. Harrison, 51-100 acre | $650 |
| Foster-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-st., 400x100 | 800 |
| Ralph-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Madison-st., 100 ft. to Monroe-st. x425x— to Madison-st. x—x100x80.<br>Hopkins-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100. | q. c. 10,000 |
| Rochester-av., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 21x98 | 750 |
| Wythe av., w. s., 18.6 ft. n. of Keap-st., 16.8x64, h. and l., October, 1869 | 8,000 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th-st., n. s., 127 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 46x55.<br>5th-st., s. s., 35 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 8,000 square feet.<br>24th-st., n. s., 3 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 26x65. | $5,834 |
| Morgan-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 100x100 | 20,000 |
| 4th-st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.4x50 | 1,170 |
| 4th-st., s. s., 84 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 84x166x46x127.<br>4th-st., n. s., 52 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 7,280 square feet.<br>8th and Monmouth sts., n. w. cor., 887 square ft. | 5,862 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clendenny-av., lot No. 99, block No. 2, 25x100 | $800 |
| Water-av., lot No. 11, Westcott's estate, 25x124 | 2,000 |
| Bergen-av. and Bergen-st., n. e. corner, 97x93 | 14,500 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lot No. 34, block No. 42, Coster's estate | $8,000 |
| Jackson-st., e. s. lots Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 26, Coster's estate | 2,000 |

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinton and Johnson avs., s. w. corner, 71x176 | $4,000 |
| South Orange-av., 50 ft. e. of Broome-st., 25x100 | 5,000 |
| Mount Pleasant-av., w. s., 283 ft. s. of Harvey-st., 17.9x200 | 1,000 |
| Catharine-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Plane-st., 25x86.6 | 2,300 |
| Oxford-st., w. s., 230 ft. s. of Bowery-st., 20x100 | 1,800 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Indefinite plot, P. Ayres to J. Gerry, 3 7-100 acres | $12,500 |
| Dodditown road, n. s., 105.10x119 | 8,000 |
| D. Gerry to J. Gerry, 4 36-100 acres | 4,500 |
| Steuben-st., e. s., 305 ft. n. of Sussex-st., 27.6x150 | 2,050 |

*Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Central-place, w. s., 143 ft. n. of Central-av., 25x120 | $325 |

*Montclair.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Munn-st., n. s., adjoining M. Crane's, 159.3x140 | $2,776 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### FOR SALE.

Large plot of ground in the lower part of the City, valuable for manufacturing purposes; four lots, about 25x100, on Rose-st., and one lot adjoining the rear on Vandewater-st., formerly occupied as a sugar refinery; two sections of modern tubular boilers in good order ready for use on the premises. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS'., Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

**VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY SUPERIOR four-story English basement brick house, No. 21 West 19th-st., 25x64x98.9; unusual in its arrangements and in complete order. From its being a full-size English basement it is admirably adapted for a professional gentlemen; heated by steam heating apparatus; price $43,000, or to rent at $4,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 698 AND 698 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 698. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house, situated on 5th-av., near Madison-square; to be sold as it stands, with its elegant furniture, on account of the owner going abroad. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, hard wood finished and all improvements; will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, on corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st.; will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a full-size house; Snug Harbor lease. Price, $25,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUable corner on Chatham-st.; price $175,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON the north-west corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23 x48 feet; lots 98, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and French-plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butler's pantry, eighteen rooms, twelve pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot-air furnaces. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 240x30 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MOUNT VERNON—FORTY-FIVE minutes from 27th-st., by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot, a neat house, in good order; ten fine rooms; Mansard roof; lot 100x165; only $8,000; $3,000 cash; balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM homestead with six acres of land, large house and out-buildings, variety of fruit; fifty or sixty minutes from ferries. Apply to V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide-water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 20 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,800; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NEWARK, N. J.—HOUSE, LOT and furniture, No. 14 Tichenor-st., near South Park, and five minutes from railroad depots; neighborhood best in the city; lot 30x125; house new, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; front and back stairs; furniture consists of a suite of eight pieces, (new,) brocade satin, damask covering, rose-wood, tulip and bronze frame, from Pottier Stymus; shades, lace curtains and silk damask curtains to match covering; mirrors, frame and cornices to match furniture; carpets throughout and gas-fixtures; over 100 trains daily between Newark and New-York; reach City Hall in 45 minutes; price $15,000; will be sold without furniture if desired. A. T. COMPTON, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the center of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 140 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—an elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling-house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milk-room, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas-pipes, &c.; also carriage-house and stable, with bed-room, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about two and a half acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A modern-built two and a half story house, 40x30 and extension, stable, carriage-house, farmer's lodge, barn, &c., &c.; three-fourths of a mile from depot, &c.; schools, churches, &c.; fine apple orchard, pears, cherries, grapes and all kinds of small fruits; house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; 65 acres of land suitable for all agricultural purposes, and situated within the town limits; price $25,000, on very easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable residence for sale, situated one mile from the station on an elevation commanding extensive views of the surrounding country and Speedwell Lake, one of the loveliest locations in the vicinity of Morristown, and adjoining handsome improvements. The house is 40x34, with extension, containing 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including gas. The grounds comprise two acres nicely fenced and improved, with some wood; $25,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—THIRty-seven minutes from New-York, one three and one ten-acre plot; 200 villa plots on Alpine Span, Riverside, Peabody, Park, Webster, Jay, Stuyvesant and Livingston avs.; also, a country-seat on Riverside-av., on the Passaic River, with 20 or 40 lots, with river front, &c. Terms, 15 per cent. cash; balance from one to ten years, or would exchange.
CHARLES THIES,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING COUNTRY-SEAT at New-Bedford, Mass.; a handsome residence with modern improvements, including warm and cold water, bath, &c., with fifty-three acres of land, well divided into ornamental and cultivated grounds; all necessary out-buildings; a large and choice variety of fruit, and an extensive water-view; price, $16,500. For photograph and particulars apply to
JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE.—HANDsome residence complete; 13 handsome rooms; entrance lodge, gardener's house, stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; 8 acres under highest cultivation; south-east exposure; quantity of fruit; shade trees. Photographs and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange real estate agents.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., two and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad, a house, 57x60, containing thirteen rooms, spacious halls, large pantries and store-rooms, bath-room, &c.; ample piazzas, extensive grounds, with very large trees; garden and out-buildings, just put in perfect order for subscriber's own use. Address ROBT. W. SMITH, M. D., Sharon, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY ORDER OF THE executor, to close the estate of Capt. Aug. De Peyster, deceased, house, with two or more acres of land, on Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from the Sailor's Snug Harbor landing; house containing all modern conveniences; barn and other out-buildings; garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water running through the grounds; terms easy and title indisputable. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEW house in the town of Cranford, N. J., with two acres of land and new barn; the house has all the modern improvements; time from New-York fifty minutes, and three minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For particulars address S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J., or No. 4 Dey-st., Room No. 11.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and storehouse, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address
J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, VERY COMplete residence, six minutes' walk from depot; ten rooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; surroundings first-class; offered an uncommon bargain, owner having removed; immediate possession.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Yonkers for sale or to let, or exchange for a good house in New-York; consists of large house, first-class stable, boat and bathing-house, and all requirements for a respectable family. Inquire of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FINE FRUIT FARM OF FIFteen acres, near Dunellen, 27 miles from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine stream, splendid mountain view; will divide. Address Box No. 2,266 New-York Post-office.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very attractive building spot, 125 feet front on the Kills, containing about 21 lots; a beautiful water front. For price and terms, apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 6 William-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY for sale; easy terms; house and grounds in complete order; all the modern improvements. Apply to D. A. GALLOWAY, No. 118 Wall-st., third floor.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, a short distance from the depot; ready to occupy; will be sold cheap. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, MOTT-HAVEN, 140TH-st., fine corner house, with garden; has all improvements; stylish and comfortable residence. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 264 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,300. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY furnished house in 51st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $400 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, DIRECTLY ON THE CLIFF.—To let, a fully furnished house and six to ten acres of lawn and garden, with stable and other out-buildings, gravelly beach, &c.; altogether a most desirable place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE.—To let to a private family only—an extra-sized four-story stone-front furnished house and stable, on separate and adjacent lot, on the crown of Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace and all modern improvements; pasture for cow; carriage and stable with stalls for five horses; $1,200 per annum. Inquire at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY furnished houses, in a park of 45 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to J. KIERA, Summit, N. J.

TO LET, LOW—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, house, stable, &c., fronting on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River; good water; large garden; splendid views. Apply to E. WHITE, No. 31 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-front dwelling house No. 115 East 40th-st., near Park-av., in fine order, with immediate possession. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 127 Front-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT ON ERIE RAILROAD—Three miles north of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., about two hours' ride from the City, a country house with about 10 acres of land, on which there is a good orchard of [illegible] and the facilities for hunting and fishing. The property is romantically situated in the [illegible] Valley, and makes a desirable Summer residence, or boarding place; rent $600; possession given April 1. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANSION at Clason Point, (of unusual capacity,) with all the modern improvements, and more or less acres of lawn, pasture, &c.; finely fruited and shaded; large stable and carriage-house accommodations; near the water and on high ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, SIXE LOTS 50x150; marble mantels, water in kitchen, nine rooms each, near Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; high ground; fare twelve cents; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; rent, $600. Apply at No. 41 Beekman-st.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling house No. 184 Washington-st., near Nassau-st., with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 68 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE SUPERIOR BONDED STORES, NOS. 501 AND 503 WASHINGTON-ST.

These stores, which are complete in every respect, and rate equal to any with Insurance Companies, will be rented at fair rates.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 25x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE ON THE north-east corner of Broadway and 42d-st., now a drug-store, and the splendid large hall, 65x70 ft., over the same; possession immediately. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,254 Broadway.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 5 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS building Nos. 22 and 24 Dey-st., corner of Church-st.; desirably located for business or offices. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO LET—NO. 762 BROADWAY, THE FOURTH floor; rent $400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 Times office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN MORRISANIA AND WEST MORRISANIA AT AUCTION, being a portion of the estate of the late N. McGraw, under direction of F. W. Gilley, Esq.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

RAILROAD-AVENUE.—Large plot comprising about 14½ City lots, adjoining Morrisania Hall and the hotel of the town, well calculated for improvement for business purposes.

COURTLANDT-AVENUE AND ELLA-STREET.—Four fine building sites most eligibly situated within three minutes' walk of Melrose and Morrisania Depots. Ground high, and the neighborhood one of the best in the town.

WALTON-AVENUE, JULIET AND BUTTERNUT STREETS.—One of the best locations in the town, on high ground in a fine healthy location, very easy of access, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country.

Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE ON WEST 49TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 70 West 49th-st., south side, 93.9¼ feet east of 6th-av.; house 20.7x50 feet, with party wall west side; in good order and contains all the conveniences; lot 20.7½x100.5 feet; possession May 1, 1870.

$9,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER-FRONT ON 118TH-ST. AND HARLEM RIVER AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET.—The plot of land, situate on the northerly side of 119th-st., commencing 470 feet easterly from Avenue A, being 270 feet on 119th-st., 138 feet 6½ inches on the northerly line, 140 feet 1½ inches on the exterior line or bulkhead, and 166.10 feet on the westerly line, together with the water grant and dock in front of said premises, constituting one of the most valuable properties for manufacturing or business purposes, or for investment now offering in the upper part of the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 459 PEARL-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The lot of land, with the front and rear buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Pearl-st., between Vandewater, Rose and New-Chambers sts., and known as No. 459. On the front is a two and one-half story brick dwelling and store, on the rear is a two-story brick building. Lot 24.9 feet front, 24.5 feet rear by 118.8 feet in depth.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID PROPERTY AT VALLEY VIEW, N. J., IN LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY, NEAR SUFFERN'S STATION.

Now occupied by Col. J. S. Wemmick and Dr. A. S. Zabriskie, and consists of 30 acres of choice land laid out in lots and villa plots of various dimensions, admirably adapted for building purposes; has a front on the Erie Railroad and the Ramapo River; contains three-story brick dwelling-house, (20 rooms,) nice cottage, two barns, stable, good water, shades, &c. 1½ hours from the City Hall. Maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—10 lots, north side, 125 feet west of 3d-av.

FIRST-AVENUE—1 lot 50 feet south of 116th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 400 feet east of 11th-av.; no rock.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MURPHY against SOPHIA E. ROBERTS.—Order for sale on foreclosure of mechanic's lien.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1870, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, Esq., auctioneer, all the right, title and interest which the said Sophia E. Roberts had on the [illegible] day of February, 1869, to all those certain lots of land, with the dwelling-houses thereon erected, in the Eighteenth (late Nineteenth) Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of Union-place with the south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street, thence running [illegible] along the said south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence running south-westerly and parallel with the south-easterly line of Union-place fifty-three feet, thence north-westerly and parallel with Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the south-easterly line of Union-place, and thence along the said south-easterly line of Union-place north-easterly fifty-three feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
WILLIAM H. BOOSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York.
mh15-law3wTu

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of
MARQUAND & HILL,
for the transaction of a commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks, Government bonds and other securities, at No. 37 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with us for $50,000.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

## FINANCIAL.

# 7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,

OF THE

**Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s**

**FIRST MORTGAGE**

**50-YEAR BONDS.**

THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER,

AT 95.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by new current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.

**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
**Geo. Opdyke & Co.**
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 12 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| PAID IN | $500,000 |

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. BENEDICT, Prest Gold Ex. Bank. | G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co. |
| J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. | T. S. MARLOR. |
| T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. | JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson Smith & Cotting |
| T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. | JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York. |
| H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st. | JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate. |
| T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. | RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st. |
| | JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co. |

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BENDAN, Manager.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SIX PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.

Interest payable 1st January and July at BANK OF AMERICA, New-York. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in liquidation, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $222,700 |
| United States bonds and securities on hand | 150,000 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, (as per schedule) | 20,000 |
| Banking-house | 100,000 |
| Three per cent. certificates | 80,000 |
| Total | $572,700 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $422,700 |
| Surplus fund | 15,025 |
| Circulating notes received from Comptroller | 134,975 |
| Total | $572,700 |

I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, in liquidation, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Correct. Attest: J. CAMPBELL, ELISHA BROOKS, GEO. B. JACKSON, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870.
EDWARD M. ELLS,
Notary Public New-York County.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 9 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. R. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 5. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
No. 42 PINE-ST., March 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.
D. S. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

THE CENTRAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, April 11, at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh street. Polls open from 9 to 4 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes. C. H. MCCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

# $1,500,000

BY THE

**St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,**

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 90 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Company have a capital stock of | $10,000,000 |
| And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at | 4,000,000 |
| First Mortgage Bonds | 1,500,000 |
| Total | $15,500,000 |

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

**WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,**
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

**TANNER & CO.,**
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

**THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**MUNROE & CO.,**
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

**EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS**
OF THE
**CITY OF MONTGOMERY,**
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

**HOWES & MACY, Bankers,**
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 16 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

**TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,**
No. 32 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS.

Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. R. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1795,)
OFFICE NO. 42 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
"HOWARD BUILDING," NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 12th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $10,862,672 10 |
| Overdrafts | | 14,140 00 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 2,300,000 00 |
| United States bonds to secure deposits | | 700,000 00 |
| Due from other national banks | | 663,062 34 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | | 29,385 26 |
| Current expenses | $28,014 17 | |
| Taxes paid | 34,153 20— | 62,167 37 |
| Premiums | | 120,000 00 |
| Cash items (including stamps) | | 148,890 75 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | | 829,115 22 |
| Bills of other national banks | | 45,000 00 |
| Fractional currency (including nickels) | | 3,022 78 |
| Specie, viz.: Coin | $2,104 37 | |
| Gold Treasury notes | 509,940 00— | 512,044 37 |
| Legal-tender notes | | 1,468,140 00 |
| Three per cent. certificates | | 1,275,000 00 |
| Total | | $17,870,675 21 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $3,000,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 198,129 11 |
| Discount | 101,086 86 |
| Exchange | 4,408 65 |
| Interest | 51,384 66 |
| Profit and loss | 925 70 |
| National bank circulation outstanding | 1,980,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | 4,024,894 78 |
| Certified checks | 108,528 44 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 102,323 46 |
| United States deposits | 47,089 29 |
| Due to national banks | 7,297,761 60 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 829,416 12 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,685 00 |
| Total | $17,870,675 21 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct. Attest:
W. A. WHEELOCK,
CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, } Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1870. C. E. BONNEY, Notary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $709,260 78 |
| Overdrafts | | 625 19 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 257,100 00 |
| United States bonds on hand | | 51,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | | 8,244 22 |
| Due from national banks | | 14,972 85 |
| Banking-house | | 11,000 00 |
| Current expenses | | 3,016 48 |
| Taxes paid | | 2,301 79 |
| Premiums | | 1,610 00 |
| Cash items, including revenue stamps | | 12,390 85 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | | 76,190 69 |
| National bank bills | | 48,886 00 |
| Fractional currency | | 6,568 00 |
| Specie, viz., coin | $2,076 02 | |
| Gold Treasury notes | 1,100 00— | 3,176 02 |
| Legal-tender notes | | 112,042 00 |
| Three per cent. certificates | | 125,000 00 |
| Total | | $1,486,283 82 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $250,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | $100,000 00 | |
| Discounts | 15,800 44 | |
| Exchange | 41 14 | |
| Interest | 3,155 47 | |
| Profit and loss | 900 93— | 119,897 98 |
| Circulation | | 219,650 00 |
| Individual deposits | | 867,377 92 |
| Certified checks | | 29,357 92 |
| Total | | $1,486,283 82 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* I, RICHARD HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1870. HENRY BIRCHOFF, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest:
H. P. DE GRAAF,
A. C. BENEDICT,
HARMAN WAGNER, } Directors.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.
ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh24-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.
JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.
ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of February, 1870.
CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.
f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1869.
AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL,
mh17-law6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 793 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of March, 1870.
JAMES BLAKLEY,
mh17-law6mTh* Executor.

## MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial, $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

## PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Building, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Neutaconkanut Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and sixteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduits.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
N. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER,
JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23, 1870.

## FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 526 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1, the interest payable in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 268 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, March 25, 1870.—This bank has declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 1st of April next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

## DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 44 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $2 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., March 25, 1870. }

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Also COUPONS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, free of Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending March 31, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
(CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at this office.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH,
President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking-house of Clark, Dodge & Co., No. 51 Wall-st., N. Y.
D. W. KILBOURNE, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, s. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
of New-York,
Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS,
of Boston.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bonds, due 1st April next, will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st proximo.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

**FISHER & BIRD,**
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 83 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 31st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST** and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30 | Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31 | Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris............$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA.....April 2 | INDIA...........April 23
COLUMBIA.......April 9 | CAMBRIA........April 30
EUROPA..........April 16 | ANGLIA..........May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 43 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, April 2, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

### FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TYBER, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARRISH, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY. On SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Change of Pier to No. 43 North River.)
Old Line—Low Freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, in a respectable private family, as chamber-maid, or as waitress; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 157 West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has several years' of first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together; one an excellent cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamber-work, &c.; will assist in the washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 225 5th-st., off the Bowery.

**WANTED**—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and dressmaking, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required. Address Miss RUTHERFORD, No. 219 West 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is an excellent laundress, wishes some family or gentleman's washing; terms reasonable; will go out by the day; reference given by the lady she lived with for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 694 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress, and assist with chamber-work; good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 410 East 11th-st., second floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking pastry, jellies and ice cream; all kinds of desserts; good City reference given. Call at No. 213 West 40th-st., grocery store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has no objections to go to the country; can forward the best of City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMan, a situation in a family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; City references; no notes answered without stating wages. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, only a short time from London, England, a situation in a private family; can flute and polish and get up fineries in style. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of pastry and bread; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., up one pair stairs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 325 7th-av., near 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 305 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; fits beautifully; trims in all the latest styles. Address for one week No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber-work; no objection to go to the country or travel; City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 342 East 23d-st., Room No. 2.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook willing to do a part of washing and ironing in a small private family; a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a place as seamstress, or would assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 40 4th-av., opposite Bible House; can be seen for two days from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 158 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as waitress; no objection to chamber-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 267 West 38th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress; has no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 649 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., top floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a nice, tidy, respectable young girl, with good City reference. Can be seen today (Thursday) at No. 152 East 24th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family as waitress or chamber-maid; City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 34th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress; would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good sewer; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and plain sewer; four years' City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 145 East 55th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, and is willing to assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 23 West 44th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as cook and good washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress making and family sewing, and operating on machine; City reference. Call at No. 333 East 18th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, to go out by the day or week, in private families. Call at or address No. 130 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid or would take care of grown children; has best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 33d-st., two flights stairs front.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and fine washer, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 75 West 35th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, or to take care of children; has good references. Call for two days at No. 170 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., Bell No. 4.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 361 West 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands care of milk and butter. Call for two days at No. 465 East 17th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A LADY'S maid or seamstress; best of references. Apply at No. 14 East 22d-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, a situation in a private family. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 226 Madison-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress and chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 309 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATION** and undoubted references, would like to make arrangements for the boarding department of a school, or the superintendence of a boarding-house or small hotel, either in City or country. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS**, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family, by a first-class cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 320 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor. Best City reference from her last place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; would do the marketing; capable of taking entire charge where there is a kitchen-maid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and would assist with children; willing to go to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker who understands her business thoroughly; will go out by the day in families, or would cut and fit in an establishment. Address No. 144 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av., for three days.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN experienced woman; is a thorough cook of meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ices of all kinds; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; can fill either situation in the best manner; City or country; best testimonials. Call at 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; or as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, in a private family; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 319 West 20th-st., corner 8th-av., grocery-store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work, or would do chamber-work and assist with washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Call at 340 West 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth, or otherwise; grown-up children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; good family baker; pastry for a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country if suited; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st., third floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 428 4th-av., in the fancy-store, one door from 29th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 42d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 152 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress and chamber-maid; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call or address No. 170 3d-av., (in the store,) between 16th and 17th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT who speaks good English, a place as lady's maid, to travel with a lady or family to Europe; City reference. Call at No. 445 4th-av., near 30th-st., top floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 830 3d-av.

**FIFTY GOOD SERVANTS, COOKS,** laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st., for places now open.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands his business in all branches, of any gentleman's garden or horses, and laying out of places; small family of two; best reference; will be found useful. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; is a careful driver and good groom; understands plain gardening, milking and the general work about a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; has no family; has seven years' City references from his last employer; can be seen in the City; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at, or address a note to W. G., No. 21 East 33d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, no family, a situation as farmer and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the business; his wife is a first-class butter-maker; the best of reference can be given. Address M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and entire charge of a gentleman's place; laying out and drainage; married; two children, of no trouble; will be found useful; the very best reference. Address E. D., Box 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN WITH TEN years first-class City references, wishes a situation for City or country; married, with no incumbrance. Apply at Soda Store, No. 66 University-place, for B. L.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a good vegetable or flower gardener, or coachman; is not afraid of work; good references. Address J. G., gardener, for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an active single man with twenty years' experience; can take entire charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Address B. M. RONNE, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. T., No. 55 East 41st-st., or Box 160 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE,) A situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references, and has also recommendations from United States Consulate at Stockholm. Apply No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; prefers country-seat; wife would do house-work, or waitress. Address J. T. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; he understands his business perfectly; has good experience; has lived with first-class families in this City; first-rate references; no incumbrance. Address for three days, J. W., Mr. Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as groom; is willing to assist in the garden, and make himself useful in any capacity; in the country; has the best of reference. Address No. 122 West 40th-st., this week.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, (single,) a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stable.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address M. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man without any family, who thoroughly understands his business, in greenhouse, graperies, &c; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best of reference as to his capability. Call or address R. A., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Address W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has six years' City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; three years City reference from last place. Call or address F. M., No. 54 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FRENCH WAITER-MAN, well recommended, and knowing thoroughly his business, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; wife as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 133 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses and make himself useful. Address P. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a German; married, with one child; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care and driving of horses carefully, if required, and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address F. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or call at No. 160 2d-st., New-York, between 12 and 3 o'clock today.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience; understands hot and cold grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's grounds in general; has the best reference from his last employer, who can be seen personally. Call or address DAN, No. 15 John-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation to take charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; married, no family; understands all fancy stock; first-class farmer and gardener; good machinery man and laying out of roads; good reference; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address, for one week, WILLIAM BROWN, Croton Landing.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, without family, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly sober, willing and obliging, and will give satisfaction to whoever employs him; best of recommendations from last employers. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden if required; has a full knowledge of his business, and willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. CONNOLLY, No. 15 Spruce-st.

**WANEED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man; seven years' City references; leaving on account of his present employer selling out; none need apply but those wishing a first-class man. Call or address J. P. S., No. 10 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; has the best City reference; any gentleman or lady that wants an honest, steady and reliable man will do well by calling at livery stable, Nos. 15 and 17 East 30th-st. for T. J. BURNS.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; understands his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address C. X., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable married man; has the best ten years' reference from one place; had charge of gentlemen's places for the last twenty years; will be found a competent and useful man. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation; understands gardening thoroughly, also the care of horses in all its branches; has seven years' reference from his last employer; can be seen in the City. Address A. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; married; has two children; understands gardening in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, fruits and vegetables; his wife to take care of dairy and poultry; three years' first-class reference. Address PHILLIP, 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in the country; he has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can be well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man that understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, and will make himself useful; best reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; can take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; understands the care of horses; wages no object; good references. Address Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference (four years) from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to take care of horses and work around a gentleman's place; is willing to go to any part of the country; has four years' reference. Address G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SWISS Protestant young man as waiter or traveling servant in a private family; has been four years in England; good recommendation and references. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, Club stable.

**WANTED**—BY A MARRIED MAN OF SMALL family, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; any commands will be promptly attended to. Address JOHN, No. 140 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best City reference. Address, for three days, WM. COPLEY, florist, Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, or either; fully understands both; is steady, honest and sober; his last three employers can be seen in the City; no better reference. Address G. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; would make himself useful at work in garden; has good references. Address C. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) as gardener, or would take charge of a small place in the country; good reference given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; small family; understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom and to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has lately come from Europe. Address W. H., Box 207 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and likes to make himself generally useful; three and one-half years best City reference. Call at No. 21 East 19th-st., feed-store.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; one who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address B. W., Box 211 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, industrious man as coachman; understands it thoroughly; good City experience, and best City reference given. Address A. B., Box 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener by a married man, Scotch; wants to live on or near the place; has three years' reference. Address JAMES, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can raise vegetables, and is willing and obliging; understands the management of cows, &c. Address T. K., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business; will come well recommended. Address W. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; best of reference. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester Post-office, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Apply at No. 26 East 19th-st.

**WANTED.**—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO wishes a thorough practical gardener let him call on or address H. G., No. 67 Nassau-st.

**SERVANT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.**—A single man of great experience, speaking most of the European languages, offers himself as servant in a private family or party; references unexceptionable; expectations moderate; or would serve here. Address EUROPE, Box 115 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as nurse, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a young infant; she must be cheerful and obliging; the best City reference required. Call at No. 42 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.,** NEW NO. 335.—Wanted immediately, all respectable French, German, American, English, Scotch, Irish governesses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, waitresses; excellent situations for all that come.

**WANTED**—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE number of smart, competent girls, of all nations, for good situations in City and country, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the country, a man and wife; the man to do plain gardening, and the woman as cook; Protestants preferred. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT CHAMBERmaid and seamstress for the country; she must be a Protestant, and understand Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call before 12 o'clock at No. 524 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A NICE YOUNG LAD, ABOUT 15 years old, in a broker's office. Apply to J. LITTLE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, without children. Address with reference, MARCH, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

### FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

FULTON IRON WORKS,
20 LOTS AND BUILDINGS,
EITHER SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER,
WITH A
50-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER,
in Cherry-st., between Corlears and East sts.

**YONKERS.**—A BRICK FACTORY TO LET; four stories high; 118x84 feet; steam engine, boilers, shafting, &c.; located on a creek, and very near the depot and landing; will be rented for a number of years on reasonable terms. Apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A first-class drug store and ten patented remedies; price $10,000; either one of them worth the money. Proprietor sails for Europe in May to introduce his medicines. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

**$20,000.**—TO MAKE GOOD THE withdrawal of a general partner in an old-established commission and shipping-house, to a party with the above, or more when needed temporarily, a liberal offer will be made. Address SPECIAL BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 27TH-ST.**—Will be vacated the 1st of April, a suite of rooms overlooking Madison-square; also, one or two single rooms, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James'.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO** gentlemen only, at No. 6 South Washington-square; also an office suitable for a physician or surveyor; references required; no moving in May.

**No. 44 WEST 22D-ST.**—A PARLOR AND bedroom, on parlor floor, and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

**No. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.**—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

**No. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE**—Two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant room for $7 per week, each, in a private family.

**No. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.**—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

**No. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.**—TO LET—A large second-story front room, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; good and convenient location.

**FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT House,** handsomely-furnished entire floors, with or without private table, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

**No. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN** 5th and Madison avs., to let in a first-class family, rooms and apartments; French board, with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**BOARD AND ROOMS,** FURNISHED AND unfurnished, can be obtained by applying at No. 95 7th-av.; house, location and table first-class.

**TO RENT**—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITHout board, to a gentleman; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st.

**No. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.**—A GOOD-SIZED fourth-story front room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

**No. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.**—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

**A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-**room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

**FIFTH-AVENUE.**—BOARD, WITH OR without private table, can be had at No. 343 5th-av.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND STORY OF NO. 312 East 21st-st., furnished, to a small adult family.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a family of four can be accommodated with board at Morristown, N. J. Address or call on ticket agent, at Morristown R. R. Office.

**BOARD AT CORNWALL**—THE HOUSE open from the 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

## MUSICAL.

### A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

**PIANO-FORTES**—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP** call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square Sold on installment or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

## STEAMBOATS.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

### STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 19th | 8:30 A. M. | Monday, 21st | 8:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 22d | 10:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 23d | 9:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 24th | 12:30 P. M. | Friday, 25th | 12:00 M. |
| Saturday, 26th | 2:30 P. M. | Monday, 28th | 2:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 29th | 2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 30th | 7:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 30th | 3:00 P. M. | | |

**REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave every evening (alternately) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, connecting at above places with the morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare, $1 50. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.**—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her FIRST TRIP to Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and intermediate landings, on THURSDAY, March 31, leaving New-York from foot of Harrison-st. at 4 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL** points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

**FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

### HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York, No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

**SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CARL ROSA......} Directors }....C. D. HESS & CO.
D. DE VIVO.........................Business Manager
H. JACKSON.............................Stage Manager

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT.
Last time of Von Weber's
OBERON,
which achieved so great a success on Tuesday.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Geraldine Worden; Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Hall and De Solla, in their original English roles.

The Opera to be presented with its original fine ensemble and beautiful mise en scene. Carl Rosa, Conductor.

SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
and last appearance of the company in New-York. For performance, Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA AS ARLINE.
Her last appearance in Opera in New-York.

SATURDAY, last matinee and last appearance in New-York of this Company.

THIS EVENING, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

STEINWAY HALL.

### PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERTS,

commencing WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the world-renowned cantatrice
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
now returning from the most successful and brilliant concert tour on record, will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, appear in
TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY, April 6, and FRIDAY, April 8.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI
will, at these farewell concerts, be assisted by
Mons. THEODORE RITTER, Mons F. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEF HERMANNS,
with a GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE.
SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

First and only appearance of Miss PATTI in oratorio, assisted by the above artists, and first appearance of the distinguished contralto,
Miss CLARA PERL.

The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, April 4, at the ticket office of the Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. WALLACK respectfully announces that the drama,
LOST AT SEA,
can be presented but a
FEW NIGHTS LONGER,
in consequence of the early production of Tom Taylor's last new comedy
MEN AND ACRES.
TO-NIGHT,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
with a
POWERFUL CAST,
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
including the
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
and
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC,
BURNING ATTIC,
BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
(At 1½ P. M.,)
LAST MATINEE,
LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA.

### OLYMPIC THEATER.

SEVENTH WEEK.
THE ONLY SURVIVING HAMLET.
TO BE CONTINUED
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | DECIDEDLY the most |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | popular and enjoyable |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | entertainment at present |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | in this City. Mr. FOX is |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | admirably supported, ac- |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | companied by appropriate |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | Scenery, Costumes, to- |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | gether with introductory |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | VOCAL AND INSTRU- |
| G. L. FOX AS HAMLET. | MENTAL MUSIC. |

Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance, at the box-office and at the theater ticket-office, 114 Broadway.

### APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
TENTH WEEK.
McEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; OR, A TOUR OF IRELAND.

Visits all the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

### THEATER FRANCAIS.

THURSDAY, March 31.
FRENCH COMPANY.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
THE ORIGINAL
FROU FROU.

Seats at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the theater.

### STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.
SUBJECT—TO THE RESCUE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8.

**MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON** LECtures on "Woman is Coming," at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, April 1. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Mme. Demorest's, corner Broadway and 13th-st.; Dutton's bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at Theater Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

## MEETINGS.

**LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.**—THE regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Young Women's Home, No. 27 Washington-square, north, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M. Ladies generally are cordially invited to attend.

## INSTRUCTION.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,** 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,** No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

### PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Feb. 15, 1870.

### A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

### AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.

S. T. FROST, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

### MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

### ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

**GREYLOCK INSTITUTE**—SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND** Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

**PENNINGTON SEMINARY.**—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR** young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

**NEWBURGH INSTITUTE**—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Sigler, Newburgh, N. Y.

**THE SPRING TERM OF MRS.** BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

## TEACHERS.

**MILITARY INSTRUCTOR** WANTED—An unmarried man, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics or common English branches, in a first-class boys' boarding-school, near the City. A liberal salary will be given to a man of good ability and character. Address, giving full particulars, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

**A GRADUATE OF ONE OF OUR** first-class Eastern colleges desires an engagement to teach the classics, mathematics and English branches; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 179, New-Bedford, Mass.

**A LADY OF REFINEMENT** DESIRES a position as governess or companion; is willing to travel, or would take a position as principal or assist in the duties of a school. The highest references given by calling at No. 54 White-st.

**TEACHER WANTED** FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English; college or West Point graduate preferred; unmarried. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
EIGHTH WEEK
of the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
MORE NEW FEATURES.
FOUR GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS.
ROZE, LUPO, BRUNETTI, ALBERTINI, OBERTI, ADRIANI, FRANCESCA, STRUDELLI, CORSI.
THE GREAT AJAX
And 100 beautiful Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
The new grand
SPANISH BALLET,
universally pronounced, both in costume, music, numbers and national characteristics, the chef d'œuvre of terpsichorean excellence.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers............Jarrett & Palmer

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, positively last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE
EMERALD RING,
with its superb cast, exquisite scenery, beautiful music and effects.

FRIDAY—Joint benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Three Pieces—FAIRY CIRCLE, HOUR IN SEVILLE, BARNEY THE BARON.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MONDAY, April 4, first appearance this season of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in an entirely new spectacular extravaganza entitled PIPPIN, OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Scenery, costumes, appointments and music all new. Box book now open.

### BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRTEETH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
MACBETH,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

### FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY.

SEVENTH WEEK OF FROU FROU.

FROU FROU!
"Frou Frou must be called the dramatic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
"It is a perfect play perfectly acted."—*Tribune.*
"Ten cities are now enjoying this remarkable comedy."—*Sun.*
"It is a terrible history rightly viewed, and unfortunately not a false one."—*World.*
"A faithful reflex of society in its frivolous moods."—*Times.*

FROU FROU MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

The WEDNESDAY MATINEE will be resumed April 20.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE EQUESTRIAN SENSATION,
will repeat her brilliant flights upon her unsaddled thoroughbred, GREY EAGLE.
The popular Hibernian wit and
LONDON CLOWN, TOM BARRY,
together with the
ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

### TAMMANY.

TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA OF AMERICA.
Mr. JOSH HART.............Manager and Director.
GRAND OPENING APRIL 4,
GRAND OPENING APRIL 4,
With Prof. RISLEY'S COMBINATION of
100 STAR ARTISTS.
100 STAR ARTISTS.
No Waits. No Overtures. The Curtain never falls.
GET A PROGRAMME
For the OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.
LADIES' MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

(Successor to Barnum's,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

| | |
|---|---|
| MATINEE DAILY AT 2. | THE BLONDES. |
| EVERY EVENING AT 8. | THE BRUNETTES. |
| MATINEE DAILY AT 2. | Burlesque—Pygmalion. |
| EVERY EVENING AT 8. | Burlesque—White Cat. |

### BOWERY THEATER.

Four greatest trapeze performers in the world. GIAVELLI and his educated dogs, DICK and DASH.

Drama of the SERPENT ON THE HEARTH, to conclude with the drama of the SOAP FAT MAN. Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

### KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

Immense success. The greatest hit of the season. CHING CHOW HI

LEON as FE-AN-NICH-TON, the Chinese Princess. The houses crowded nightly with the elite of fashion to witness the greatest burlesque ever produced.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT, SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 P. M.
General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, April 1, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Herr CARL ROSA.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 AUXILIARY INSTRUMENTS.
Chorus of Boys, with Organ Accompaniment.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

### PUNCHINELLO.

NO. 2 OUT TODAY.
CONTAINS:
OUR EFFICIENT NAVY DEPARTMENT—Cartoon.
CONDENSED CONGRESS—with Portrait.
PLAYS AND SHOWS—with Portrait.
THE DWARF DEJECTED—a Burlesque.
ARRAH, WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—a Poem.
ALBANY COCK ROBINS.
JUMBLES.
LINES TO THE MISSING COLLECTOR.

The whole profusely illustrated.
To be had of all news-dealers. Price, 10 cents.
PUNCHINELLO will hereafter appear regularly
EVERY THURSDAY.
Address PUNCHINELLO PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.
Post-office Box No. 2,783.

**CHOICE PAINTINGS**—FREE EXHIBItion at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., every day and evening, until time of executor's sale, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The collection of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore.

**STEINWAY HALL**—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., concert by the "Yale Glee Club;" all the popular college songs. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1; for sale at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

## FINE ARTS.

**CHURCH, KENSETT, BOUGHTON,** and choice paintings by over fifty celebrated artists, American and foreign, will be sold, by order of the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore, TO-NIGHT, at 7½ exactly, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., without any limitations whatever, to close the estate.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**No. 2,497.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of CHARLES C. WEBB and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Charles C. Webb and Thomas H. Taylor, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, mar31-law3wTh* 137 Broadway, New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARK, WEST & CO., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of himself as assignee of Clark, West & Co., the firm composed of Henry E. Clark, E. Spencer West, Marvin R. Maxwell and William B. Davis, (and also of the individual partners) carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, and district aforesaid, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—New-York, March 28, 1870. RICHARD WARREN, m31-law3wTh* Assignee.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE**—A FOUR-SEATED COUPE Rockaway, (Wood Bros. makers,) new last May; black coupe horse, eight years old, kind and gentle; silver-mounted harness, livery, &c.; owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 21 West 23d-st.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

**SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.**

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate insisted upon its non-concurrence in the House amendments to the bill amending the Usury laws in the District of Columbia. Messrs. HAMLIN, THURMAN and HARRIS were appointed to represent the Senate on the Committee of Conference.

### BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WARNER called up the bill to provide for a building for a Post-office and other public offices at Montgomery Ala., which was passed.

Mr. RICE called up the bill to provide for a building suitable for a Post-office, &c., at Little Rock, Ark., which was passed.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill fixing the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day upon which representatives and delegates to Congress shall be elected throughout the country. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to incorporate the Indian Territory, Gulf and Pacific Railroad Company, and to enable the same to construct certain railroads and branches so as to give transit by rail through that territory on equal terms to railroads reaching its borders. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Also a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what amount of money, provisions, stock and other property is due to the Shawnee tribe of Indians by virtue of treaties prior to May 10, 1854. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to establish a Police Court in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Referred.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, amended to make it a general bill by providing that nothing in the act approved April 10, 1869, shall be construed to require a Circuit Court to be held in any district where not held under existing law.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. STEWART called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN opposed the resolution upon general grounds and particularly because he thought he saw in the proposition a disposition to make our Indian policy subservient to certain railroad companies which coveted the possession of the public domain. He thought he saw in it a great land trafficing scheme from beginning to end, which would result in the violation of existing Indian treaties.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, believed there were no questions deserving of more thorough scrutiny than those concerning Indian affairs and he preferred to have them reviewed by an independent committee of the Senate. He said it frequently happened that bills which had passed the House were shown to be so worthless upon investigation by a committee of the Senate, that any idea of their being passed would be preposterous.

Mr. CORBETT spoke of the necessity of carrying out our treaty stipulations as a means of preventing Indian wars, and thought that the agency of a joint committee might prove effective to that end.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by striking out the authority of the Committee to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, which, he said, would avoid an expenditure amounting to not less than $20,000.

The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside and the case of Gen. AMES came up in order.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and after a discussion with reference to the necessity of disposing of Gen. AMES' case today, the motion was agreed to and at 1:10 o'clock the doors were closed. At 4:10 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### THE DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. RANDALL offered concurrent resolutions declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, who was endeared to the country by a series of unbroken patriotic services during a period of thirty years; that his distinguished career in the defence of the country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constituted a record in life made memorable in death; and authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will test the sympathy of Congress in this national bereavement.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that having in the early part of the war served as a non-commissioned officer under Gen. THOMAS, he had felt it his duty to offer the resolutions. No words of his could add lustre to Gen. THOMAS' record of heroic deeds which were inseparably interwoven in the history of the country.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the resolutions as having been adopted unanimously.

### THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting the State of Texas to representation in the Union, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in.

The amendment is to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally annexed to the Union.

Mr. BUTLER explained the amendment, showing that the construction put upon the proviso in the Senate was that as one of the original conditions was that Texas might be divided into four States wherein slavery should exist, it would re-establish slavery there. He protested against that construction. If the bill contained a direct proviso establishing slavery in Texas, it would be simply void and of no effect. How could any man in his senses come to the conclusion that a proviso in a bill saying that nothing in it would effect that question, would establish slavery which was prohibited by the Constitution? He was not surprised, after such an opinion being given by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, that the consideration of the Texas question had been taken away from that Committee.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed his surprise at the facility with which the gentleman from Massachusetts changed his position. That gentleman had deemed the proviso of such importance that he had drawn it with his own hands and presented it to the Reconstruction Committee, where it was agreed to without a dissenting voice. For himself, he adhered to the opinion which he then had, that the proviso was a matter of grave importance and ought to be retained in the bill.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, repudiated the absurd construction put upon the proviso in the other end of the Capitol. He was willing, however, to have the proviso struck out, believing that the law would not be affected whether it was in or out.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked that there were three guarantees given to Texas in the original Annexation bill, and he asked Mr. BUTLER whether those three guarantees, except of course as to slavery, would stand in the new compact?

Mr. BUTLER gave it as his opinion that the striking out of the proviso would not alter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

Mr. BROOKS said he was glad to hear that, and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate amendment and having a Committee of Concurrence.

Mr. BUTLER did not concur in that suggestion, as the matter really was of too little importance, and as Texas was waiting for admission to representation. The idea of reviving slavery under the proviso he regarded as too preposterous to find a lodgment in this side of the Capitol. The proviso had only been suggested by him as a matter of extreme caution, lest it might be said the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens in Texas under these guarantees, as to the public lands, the debt, &c.

Mr. WINANS inquired of Mr. BUTLER whether Texas having, by rebellion, forfeited all her privileges, could now come in with the original conditions.

Mr. BUTLER regarded that as a judicial question, not a legislative one, and this bill did not affect it in one way or another.

Mr. LAWRENCE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued that the proviso was totally unnecessary inasmuch as there was nothing in the bill which, in terms or by implication, proposed to take away any of the rights of Texas as guaranteed under the original resolution of annexation. The immediate annexation of Texas was desirable in order that the proclamation announcing the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment might be immediately announced.

The Senate amendment was concurred in—yeas 132, nays 56, a party vote.

### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill removing the political disabilities from HENRY B. HANNISBERGER and NICHOLAS K. PROUT, of Virginia, with an amendment inserting the additional name of J. W. WARE, of Clark County, Va., was agreed to and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish a system of National Education. He said it was only intended for States that refuse to establish a system of public education. He then asked the House to assign the second Tuesday of December next for its consideration. After a brief discussion the bill was so assigned.

Mr. ARNELL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to allow the School Trustees of Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law, allowing them to take in, fence and improve forty acres for each school.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN the bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

### THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ARNELL also reported, from the same Committee, a bill providing that the office of education in the Department of the Interior shall be hereafter named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the Treasury of the United States to the account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees and freedmen, shall be transferred to the account of the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aid in the establishment and usefulness of common schools for freedmen. It also transfers to the War Department the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that Bureau altogether.

Mr. ARNELL, in explaining the bill, eulogized the Freedmen's Bureau, its chief General, O. O. HOWARD, and Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, who had introduced and was the father of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. MCNEELY, as a member of the minority, desired to offer a substitute abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, turning over all its funds to the Treasury, transferring the buildings of the Bureau to the several States wherein they are situated; placing all hospitals and asylums of the Bureau under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and directing a final settlement of the accounts of the Bureau within one month.

Mr. ARNELL declined to permit the substitute to be offered, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. WELKER protested against action on the bill without an opportunity to discuss or amend it.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning.

### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania—To amend the Patent laws.

By Mr. SLOCUM—To amend the Internal Revenue laws; also the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the bill to institute meteorological observations at military stations, and to give notice of the approach and force of storms, and a memorial from the Ordnance Sergeants of the army.

By Mr. CLEVELAND—A joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids made for the purchase of gold under advertisement from the Department, and directing that no purchase of bonds shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year; but that the surplus revenues shall be retained in the Treasury.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at 2¾ o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was ordered that general debate on the Tariff bill be closed to-morrow in an hour and half after it shall be taken up in committee.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the House in defense and advocacy of the bill.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Pending Mr. MAYNARD'S argument, the Committee rose and the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States announcing the promulgation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, characterizing it as a measure of grander importance than any one yet of the kind from the foundation of the Government, and calling on Congress to do all in its power to encourage popular education throughout the country, and on the people to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge to fit them for a share in the Government, so as to make the Constitutional Amendment a blessing, not a danger. The proclamation itself was then read and applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. PETERS moved that the message and proclamation be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOAR moved that that part of the message referring to popular education be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. WOOD desired a special reference to that part of the message referring to the ratification by the State of New-York. It was thought on his side of the House that New-York had not ratified the Amendment.

Mr. PETERS—We think it has.

Mr. NIBLACK—As to the claim that Indiana has ratified the Amendment, the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State is not true; it is a fraud and imposition on the Government of the United States.

Mr. PETERS—The gentleman is entirely mistaken; but the Committee can examine that question.

Mr. WOOD—Permit me to say—

Mr. PETERS—I move the previous question.

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers, and was announced as 88 to 1; none of the Democrats, except Mr. WOOD, voting.

The Speaker asked Mr. WOOD whether he insisted on a further count.

Mr. WOOD said that he did.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested to Mr. PETERS to withdraw the motion of reference, as the good accomplished by the proclamation could not be affected by its reference.

Mr. PETERS assented to the proposition, and withdrew the notice to refer.

### THE TARIFF DEBATE RESUMED.

The House then went back into committee on the Tariff bill, and Mr. MAYNARD resumed his argument in support of it. In the course of his speech he warned Mr. ALLISON that in attempting to move a general reduction of duties by one-fifth he was taking a perilous step, not only to himself but to the ascendancy of the party which had charge of the Administration. The laboring people of the country would not submit to it.

Mr. ALLISON suggested that if the country flourished under a reduction of the tariff of 1842, when the average rate of duty was only twenty-three per cent., there was not very much to be apprehended from a reduction on the present duties, which averaged forty-five per cent.

Mr. MAYNARD proceeded with his argument against free trade theories. As to a revenue tariff, of which they had heard so much, he never had been able to understand what gentlemen meant by it, and their explanation only darkened the matter more. The existing tariff, judged by the receipts in the Treasury, was the best revenue tariff the country had, and at the same time it stimulated and encouraged home enterprise.

At the conclusion of Mr. MAYNARD'S speech, at 5 o'clock, the Committee rose.

### A RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Capt. PHELPS PAIGNE, which was passed.

The House then, at 5¼ o'clock, adjourned.

## The Steam-ship Samaria—Arrival of Her Cabin Passengers.

It appears that there were, in all, 146 passengers on board the *Samaria*. Of these sixteen were cabin, and 130 steerage passengers. The latter were left at Queenstown when the *Samaria*, which had her shaft broken on the 4th of March, was towed into Queenstown on the 19th of March. The first-class passengers of the disabled steamer, who were transferred at Queenstown to the *Java*, and who arrived here yesterday, were: Rev. G. Northgrass, Wm. Otto Lucius, C. R. Bass, Capt. Wm. Dunbar, Alexander Stephens, Joseph Johnstone, B. Allerdice, Mr. and Mrs. Wielnigs, Mr. Champion, Miss E. Galvin, Mr. Wm. Heath, Mr. Gonzalve Doutre, Mr. F. Kendrick, Mr. Philip Garmine and Mr. Wardell. Some of the steerage passengers were to be put on board the *Aleppo*, for New-York, and the remainder to proceed hither in the *Samaria*, which it was expected would have undergone repairs and been ready to sail from Queenstown on Saturday last. No announcement, however, of the *Samaria* having resumed her voyage on that day has, as yet, been received here.

## Anti-Woman's Rights Lecture—Views of Miss Maud Ernest.

De Garmo Hall was not uncomfortably crowded last evening, at the hour appointed for Miss MAUD ERNEST to deliver her lecture against the woman's rights movement. Among the audience a few of the suffrage clamorers shone and beamed forth in all the radiance of the latest fashions. The audience was small, but good.

As the gas was turned on to its full height and expectation stood on tiptoe, while the rest of the audience kept their seats, Miss MAUD ERNEST mounted the platform and said that she expected to be made a target for petticoated politicians, owing to the stand she had taken on the women's rights question. But she was a tough subject. She sought to break down the stronghold of their conceit and egotism. She intended also to attack the doctrine of affinities and general looseness of the marriage relation. The women suffrage advocates were generally jilted women and old maids. Men did wrong to aid these women. The women who controverted the Bible, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON, were disgusting. These women left their husbands to take care of the babies and went to the suffrage meetings to rant against marriage and call it a "gigantic infernalism." If these women had power they would misuse it. Six thousand years ago woman was a rib-bone; now she was a bone of contention, and she aspired to be the back-bone of a woman's confederacy. Marriage was not slavery. Women should cultivate their minds so that in the hour of need they might depend on their own resources. A man soon got tired of a painted doll, or a beautiful flower. Women should be subject to their husbands to a reasonable extent. The laws making woman so independent should be repealed. The impunity of the ballot-box was proverbial. When women were voters, a ring or a ribbon would buy votes. The handsomest man would get the most votes. The speaker then passed a eulogy on TWEED for his benevolence and charity, and denounced the Young Democracy. The day would never dawn that would usher in woman's complete enfranchisement from her male protector. After speaking at some length with reference to Spiritualism, defending it, and acknowledging the presence of spirits while she was [illegible] to destroy the female subject [illegible] "nest of vipers." She indorsed Mr. [illegible] for a woman's university.

The lecture was delivered in a dramatic manner, and was hardly an effective carrying out of its theme.

## Evening Entertainment for Young Men.

There are certain quarters of the City where corner loafing by idle young men falls little short of a public nuisance. Gentlemen complain that they cannot pass these fellows at night, especially if accompanied by ladies, without being subjected to their vulgar rudeness, and sometimes insufferable abuse. They exercise so much adroitness in dodging the Police that they generally manage to carry on their mischievous pranks with impunity. The free reading-rooms established in the neighborhoods where these gangs have their rendezvous are attracting them from disreputable haunts, and effecting considerable reformation in their habits. The reading-rooms opened by the Children's Aid Society in the First, Eighth, Sixteenth and other wards of the City are accomplishing a good work. Another of these pleasant rooms has been opened in the Phelps Lodge, No. 327 Rivington-street, and is a favorite resort with the young men of the ward. The supply of newspapers is excellent, but there is a great want of other reading matter, and those who sympathise with these efforts to reform the vicious young men of the City would greatly aid the benevolent work by sending donations of old books and illustrated papers to the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

# LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

## NEW-YORK.

JAMES S. BELL, of Harrison, Tenn., and JOHN S. SKINNER, of Oxford, N. C., students at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, were yesterday induced by WM. ROGERS, to enter a jewelry store in Liberty-street, where, by the envelope game, they were swindled out of $236. ROGERS was arrested, arraigned before Justice DOWLING and held for trial. Mr. EASTMAN rescued the complainants from the House of Detention by giving bail for their appearance at the trial. SAUL ROBINSON, of Washington County, N. Y., was also swindled by ROGERS out of $40 and a silver watch. As he was poor and wished to leave the City, the Magistrate consented that he should receive back his money and watch and omit any complaint.

Rev. T. O R. KEATINGE, D. D., whose articles on Roman Affairs in the *Christian Union* have attracted so much attention, speaks this evening in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church. Dr. KEATINGE, who was an officer of the Roman Court, Secretary to the late Cardinal D'ANDREA, and Assistant Librarian of the Index Expurgatorius, will give several chapters of his interesting and eventful life, and tell how he became a Protestant.

The sale of seats commences today for Miss ANNA DICKINSON'S new lecture, to be delivered at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next. The title of the lady's discourse is "To the Rescue," and in it she will treat of the Chinese problem and foreign immigration, as connected with our new civilization.

The examination into Collector BAILEY'S accounts has not developed any new facts beyond what has already been published. Collector PLEASANTON, BAILEY'S successor, will take possession of the office on Cedar-street on Friday next.

Gen. GEORGE SHARP, of Ulster County, the United States Marshal, will be installed on Friday next.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company has placed a special car on its line for the exclusive use of the teachers and scholars connected with the Girls' Normal School, in East Fourth-street. The car leaves Harlem at 7:40 A. M. each day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, arriving at Fourth-street a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

At a meeting of the General Ticket Agents of the principal railroads of the country, yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, A. A. BARNES, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was chosen President for the year 1870, and F. COLTON, of the Union Pacific Railroad, Vice-President. SAMUEL POWELL continues as Secretary. Propositions relative to harmonizing the rates of passenger travel are under consideration, and will be acted upon before the convention closes. Nothing definite was done yesterday, and the session will be resumed today.

Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, is after RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the alleged confederate of SAMUEL J. BLATCHFORD, and others, in the great Drawback conspiracy who was committed at Toronto, Canada, some time ago to await extradition.

At a meeting of the friends of P. J. JOACHIMSEN last evening, at WM. HORN'S hotel, No. 61 Seventh-avenue, resolutions urging his nomination as a candidate in the coming election for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas were adopted.

The eighth and last of the fine sociables which have been given during the present season by Mr. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Park-avenue Hotel, took place last evening. The entertainment was largely attended by the guests of the hotel and their friends, and it passed off in a very enjoyable manner.

A meeting of the Working men's Colorado Co-operative Society was held last night at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street. A permanent organization was effected by the election of D. WATERS as President, and A. O. MCGREW as Secretary. The number of names subscribed is forty-four, exclusive of a number of families who have expressed a determination to join. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

The German-American School Club of the Seventh Ward met at No. 139 Division-street last evening, Mr. L. ILSEN presiding. Petitions for the introduction of German in the public schools were presented, and it was resolved to give them to the Board of School Trustees at their next regular meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. MARY JONES, who had been found dead at No. 32 Ridge-street under suspicious circumstances. The husband had disappeared from the house, and is yet missing, hence suspicion of foul play. A post-mortem examination was yesterday made by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and CUSHMAN, when death was found to have resulted from cerebral apoplexy. A search for the husband is still being made by the Police.

WM. SACKS, who assaulted MARTIN GRAHAM, an intoxicated man, with an ax, under the belief that he was a thief who had intentionally intruded on his dwelling, on the 28th ult., was permitted yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, to give bail in the sum of $1,000, as the wounded man is understood to be in a fair way of recovery.

RICHARD O'LOUGHLIN, master of the barge *Colnan*, now lying at Pier No. 38 East River, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, and preferred a charge of burglary against MICHAEL CONKLING, at present confined in Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that on Tuesday evening CONKLING attempted to break into the barge, but was discovered, and the prosecutor, seizing a revolver, shot him in the face. He was removed to hospital, and pending the result the case was postponed.

A young lad named GEORGE ROBB, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice FOWLER, charged with stealing a watch and chain and $400 in bills, from his father, JOHN ROBB, on the previous day. At the request of the prosecutor, he was remanded until this morning.

The forty-fifth annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents sets forth that the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825 is 13,321; that the number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1869, was 961; that there have been received during the year 1869, 573; making a total of 1,534. That there have been indentured and discharged during the year, 761; and there remain in the House on Jan. 1, 1870, 773.

The report of the Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, made to the Common Council, shows that from Dec. 31, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869, the receipts were $148,267 13, and the expenditures $134,082 61, leaving a balance of $14,184 52.

The entire proceeds of Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S lecture at the Old Bowery Theater next Sunday evening will be devoted to the Fenian Brotherhood.

A new organization, known as the Andrew Jackson Association, was formed at a meeting held in East Fortieth-street, last evening, with Mr. JOHN N. FISHER, Jr., as President, and Mr. WILLIAM GRACE as Secretary. The Association proposed to build a club-house for the accommodation of its members.

The account published in the morning papers of a collision of a ferry-boat and a tug on the North River is incorrect. There was no loss of life, as reported.

DAVID BARRY, forty years of age, who lived in Second-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, was engaged last evening, about 6 o'clock, in cleaning out a new oven in the bakery No. 212 East Twenty-first-street, when it caved in upon him, and he was instantly killed. The body was removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held by Coroner ROLLINS.

FANNY MCDONALD, last evening, in a cell of the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station-house, where she was confined for intoxication, tried to strangle herself by means of a hair band, which she tied around her throat. She was discovered by the doorman before any damage had resulted, and a watch was placed to prevent a repetition of the attempt.

PATRICK BRADY, of No. 433 West Thirty-ninth-street, last evening quarreled with his wife SARAH, and finally attacked her with a pitcher, with which he struck her on the head, inflicting a wound which is declared to be dangerous. The brutal husband was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

MARY LUDWIG, a native of Germany, forty years of age, of No. 88 Rivington-street, yesterday fell from the roof of the three-story building No. 88 Rivington-street, to the sidewalk, breaking [illegible] She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK VAN[illegible], [illegible] years of age, living at No. [illegible] street, yesterday fell from [illegible] of the Hudson River Railroad [illegible] Canal-street. [illegible] his right leg [illegible] above the ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## BROOKLYN.

CAROLINE GURONG, alias Caroline Geisel, alias Caroline Heimbach, and her husband, JOSEPH GURONG, alias Joseph Geisel, came yesterday from Newark, N. J., to Brooklyn, to draw the half-yearly pension of $84 claimed to be due to CAROLINE and her children, as representatives of her late husband, who was killed in the war. They were arrested on a charge of procuring under false vouchers the pensions drawn on the 4th of September, 1868; 30th March, 1869; 4th September, 1869. United States Commissioner JONES released the man on his own recognizance for $500, and the woman on procuring bonds for the same amount to reappear next Monday.

Five unstamped casks of distilled spirits, one horse, one wagon, one set of harness, &c., seized some time ago in Graham-avenue, were, on the motion of District-Attorney ALLEN, in the United States District Court, condemned, and ordered to be sold in six days.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired by Capt. P. FITZGERALD, keeper of the State Arsenal, from Fort Greene, yesterday evening about 6½ o'clock, in honor of the passage of the new Brooklyn Police bill in the State Legislature.

The decision of the Court is expected today in the sentence to be pronounced on those already convicted of election frauds.

At the meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor yesterday afternoon, it was moved and adopted that eleven superfluous visitors and coal inspectors be notified that their services will not be required after the 1st of April. A decrease of thirty-six was reported in the inmates of the Almshouse.

## NEW-JERSEY.

While BARNEY NORTON stood, on Tuesday night, before his store on William-street, Newark, a strange man accosted him, and while he spoke succeeded in taking his watch, valued at $100, from his pocket. Mr. NORTON struck him a violent blow, which for a moment stunned him. While the momentary unconsciousness resulting from the blow lasted the stranger dropped the watch. He fled and made his escape.

The body of an aged man whose name is supposed to be SMITH was found floating in the Morris Canal, at Newark, yesterday.

JOSEPH RICKFORD was caught in the fly-wheel at the foundry opposite the Railroad-avenue, yesterday, and was seriously but it is thought not fatally injured.

CHARLES SMITH, thirty-five years of age, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having brutally beaten his aged mother. She had refused to supply him with liquor.

An official inspection of the Essex County Alms-house was made on Tuesday afternoon by the Committee of the Common Council and a Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. There are now in the institution about 160 persons, of whom 60 are females.

Mr. ANDREW TOBIN, an old and well-known resident of Paterson, died at his residence on Jackson-street, in that city, on Tuesday night.

The recent rains have swollen the Passaic River to a point fifty-two inches above low-water mark.

There are now nine stations on the Erie Railway between New-York and Paterson, the ninth, Santiago Park, being located just eastward of Passaic Bridge.

Boats are now passing through the Morris Canal.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and continued firm. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

| | 11 A. M. | 1½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Consols for account | 93⅛ | 93⅛ @93⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, (old) | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| United States 10-40s | 87 | ... |
| Illinois Central Railroad Shares | 116 | ... |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Atlantic and Great Western Shares | 28⅛ | ... |

[The closing quotations from London and Liverpool were not received.—TIMES.]

PARIS, March 30.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, March 30.—Linseed OIL £32 5s. ₩ ton.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. At 1½ P. M. the market was dull; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₩ cental for California White, and 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 71s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

BREMEN, March 30.—PETROLEUM opened flat at 6 thalers, 63 groschen, and closed quiet at 6 thalers, 66 groschen.

HAMBURG, March 30.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed quiet.

ANTWERP, March 30.—PETROLEUM opened heavy and unchanged.

HAVRE, March 30.—COTTON opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

HAVANA, March 30.—SUGAR market dull. EXCHANGE on London, 12@13 premium; on Paris, 1@1½ ₩ cent. discount; on United States, in gold, short sight, 3½@4 premium; in currency, 60 days' sight, 9 ₩ cent. discount, and short sight, 7 ₩ cent. discount.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 30.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand at $3 50@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady and unchanged; No. 2, 75⅛c.; in the afternoon irregular and firm at 75⅛c.@75⅞c. cash, and seller April; 80⅛c. bid and 81c. asked, seller May. CORN firm and excited; No. 2, 76c.; no grade, 72c.@73c.; in the afternoon firmer at 76⅛c. for No. 2 and new, 73⅛c. for no grade. OATS advancing; No. 2, 38@38⅛c. RYE firm at 68⅛c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES firm at 96c. in wood, and 97c. in iron-bound packages. Mess PORK firmer at $25 75@$26 25 cash. LARD steady at 14⅛c. MEATS a shade weaker and more active at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 12⅛c. for rough sides; 13⅛c.@13⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 14c. for Short Clear Middles, loose. CATTLE quiet at $5@$5 50 for light butchers'; $6@6 25 for fair to medium; $6 50@$7 50 for good shipping Beeves. HOGS in good demand for shipping; $8 25@$9 for fair to medium; $9 35 for good to extra. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, $5 10@$5 25. WHEAT in fair demand at $1 10@$1 12; receipts light. CORN firm, with an active demand, at 78c.@82c., the latter an extreme. OATS firm and in fair demand at 52c.@57c. RYE firm at 85c.@90c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at 90c.@$1 10. TOBACCO firm; sales, 41 hhds., at $4 15@$18; receipts light. COTTON dull, and declined ⅛c.; Middling, 20⅛c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged, with but little demand. Mess PORK held at $27. Bulk MEATS—9⅛c. for Shoulders, 13⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@14⅛c. for Clear Sides. BACON—15c.@15⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15⅛c. for Clear Sides, with no sales; ⅛c. less generally offered. Sugar-cured HAMS in fair demand. LARD dull; Steam, 14⅛c.@14⅛c.; Kettle, 15c. EXCHANGE, par buying.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally lower. FLOUR dull; Spring to Choice Fall Double Extra $3 85@$4 85; Choice Family, $6 25. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 13; Choice, $1 18@$1 20. CORN—Mixed and Yellow higher at 80c.@84c.; White unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY dull at 85c. for strictly Prime Minnesota. RYE, 74c.@75c. for Prime. WHISKY firm at 93c. PORK heavy; held at $27@$27 25. Dry-salted MEATS—No sales. BACON dull; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c.@15⅛c. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady and unchanged. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21⅛c.@22c.; sales, 2,800 bales; net receipts, 1,577 bales; coastwise, 182 bales; total, 1,759 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 4,314 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,867 bales; to Havre, 2,263 bales; stock, 193,862 bales. FLOUR, $4 25@$5 25@$6. CORN—Firmer; White, 95c.@$1. OATS, 60c.@62c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY easier at $27 50. PORK dull at $28 25@$28 50. BACON, 11⅛c.@15⅛c.@16⅛c. HAMS, 17⅛c.@18c. LARD dull; Tierce, 14⅛c.@15c.; Keg, 16⅛c.@16⅛c. SUGAR quiet; Prime; 10⅛c.@11c. MOLASSES quiet; Prime not fermenting, 65c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 121⅛c. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—TOBACCO—Sales, 18 hhds. at $5@$5 50 for trash; $6@$7 50 for Lugs; $8@$19 50 for low to good Leaf. COTTON—Sales, 116 bales on the basis of 18c. for Good Ordinary. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 16⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, packed, 15⅛c. WHISKY, 93c.@94c.

TOLEDO, March 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; Amber Michigan, $1 05⅛; No. 2 Red, $1 05. CORN advancing; New, 85c. OATS dull; No. 1 held at 50c.; No. 2 at 48c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at 80⅛c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. OATS dull and unchanged. CORN steady at 68c. for New. RYE advancing; sales No. 1, 72c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—COTTON quiet; held 22c. Receipts, 610 bales; exports, 840 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, 95c.@96c. OATS, 62⅛c. LARD, 15c.@16c. PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 11⅛c.; Sides, 16⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Sides, 14c.@15c.

DETROIT, March 30.—FLOUR quiet at $5@$6. WHEAT firmer and quiet; Extra White, $1 26; No. 1 White, $1 16⅛; Regular, $1 05⅛. OATS, 50c.@51c. BARLEY unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., March 30.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 20⅛c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts 442 bales; exports, to the Continent, 276 bales, to New-Orleans, 1 bale; stock, 66,421 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.@21c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 501 bales; exports, coastwise, 335 bales; stock, 51,279 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 621 bales; [illegible] exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at [illegible]. ROSIN quiet at [illegible]. Crude TURPENTINE [illegible]. TAR lower at [illegible]. COTTON dull.

BOSTON, March 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, [illegible] sales, [illegible] bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 30.—COTTON irregular; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; stock, 33,377 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Low Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 70 bales; stock, 5,185 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Things were red hot at Albany last Tuesday. The "destroying angel" had been on his muscle the night previous, according to Larry Kiernan, and planting a sockdolager with his "right duke," had knocked the "Young Democracy" out of time. KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, knocks all other hatters out of time with his superb hats—better, handsomer, nobbier and cheaper than any other.

## Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30—9 A. M.

| Place. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Hastings | E. | Cloudy | 42 |
| Halifax | S. E. | Cloudy | 46 |
| Portland | N. | Cloudy | 43 |
| Boston | N. E. | Cloudy | 47 |
| New-York | N. E. | Cloudy | 48 |
| Philadelphia | N. E. | Clear | 42 |
| Wilmington, Del. | N. E. | Clear | 48 |
| Washington | N. W. | Clear | 40 |
| Fortress Monroe | N. E. | Clear | 48 |
| Richmond | N. | Clear | 42 |
| Charleston | N. E. | Clear | 66 |
| Savannah | S. W. | Cloudy | 60 |
| Augusta, Ga. | W. | Cloudy | 64 |
| Oswego | E. | Clear | 45 |
| Buffalo | E. | Cloudy | 60 |
| Pittsburg | E. | Clear | 38 |
| Chicago | N. E. | Cloudy | 40 |
| Louisville | E. | Raining | 53 |
| Mobile | S. W. | Clear | 60 |
| New-Orleans | W. | Hazy | 50 |
| Key West | S. E. | Cloudy | 76 |
| Havana | E. | Cloudy | 79 |

## Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia | March 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | April 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bellona | April 2 | New-York | London. |
| City of Brooklyn | April 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Lafayette | April 2 | New-York | Havre. |
| Rhein | April 2 | New-York | Bremen. |
| FOR HAVANA, SAN DOMINGO AND VERA CRUZ. | | | |
| Morro Castle | March 31 | New-York | Havana. |
| Tybee | March 31 | New-York | San Domingo. |
| City of Mexico | April 2 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |

## Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M. For Porto Platte, San Domingo and Samana, by the *Tybee*, at 12 M. For Hayti, by the *Key West*, at 12 M.

## Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bunton and son, Mr. and Mrs. Old, J. Lee, P. O. Brun, R. Johnson, H. Schonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, James Napier, Mr. Bowdaire, Miss Pulston, J. Gale, F. Gale, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. Wiesman, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cowen, F. May, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Wanrick, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and maid, M. Clelland, C. Jones, L. Samson, Mr. Bonsfield, Mr. DeGrochy, Rev. G. Northgrass, Mr. Champion, Capt. Dunbar, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Gormain, Mrs. A. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Field, Mr. Needham, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Reed, Mr. Tuyo, Mr. Phillpotts, Sir Henry Beecher, Bart., L. Stagg, Mr. Loper, Mr. Mittall, Mrs. C. Cook, Miss Rigby, Master Rigby, W. Lee, Mr. Garvey, Mr. Bonninger, Mr. Schaap, Mr. Greeve, Mr. Van Hall, Mr. Carten, Mr. and Mrs. Woriega, Mr. Doutre, Miss Galvin, Mr. and Mrs. Wellings, Mr. Bass, Mr. Allardice, Mr. Kendrick, Mr. Lucius, Mr. Heath, J. Johnson, J. Wardell.

MARCH 30—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—Fr. Konig, Mrs. Schlopfer, Gustav Weishaupt, W. Cornell Jewett and wife, Gottl Gehrenbeck, wife and 6 children, Wm. F. Bathe, Johann Bielenberg, Heinr Heck, Joh. Buttler, Chas. Stein, wife and child, J. Watters, Sarah Watters, Mathe Block, Simon Moll, wife and 3 children, Joha Dorbandt, Joha Schulte, Anna Kleinhaus, Catha Buhler, Anna Zosau, Bertha Bernhard, Chr. Kayser, Carl Trester, John Schulter, wife and 3 children, Gesche Kroger, Emilie Schachlin, J. Hetzel, E. Burmeister, Major Barney and son, Mrs. Perkins, Ad. Langhoff, Chris. Weil, Aloyo Leetzel, Pierre Bullard, Charles William.

*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.*—Miss Addy Clark, Col. Denny and wife, Mrs. Ward, T. Clarke, H. S. Clarke, J. Myers, W. Milchers, Mrs. C. Cordes, J. Winthall, Mrs. J. M. Denton and 2 children, A. J. Myers, P. Powers, Thos. O'Donnald, W. B. Griffin, A. Wygand, Mrs. Leckie, F. J. Feeley, J. W. Sprage, J. Wittpenn, Patrick Burke.

*In steam-ship Columbia from Havana.*—G. Stephenson, Daniel Crew, Jno. Soley, U. S. N., J. J. Almirall, A. Mendez, Geo. Perkins, Mr. Wessel, John Barnard, M. F. Burton, Jno. Cooper, Jno. C. Brown, S. Kling, Jas. Matthews, Jose Meneuclez, J. R. Telfair, J. S. Van Scoy.

*In steam-ship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana.*—E. L. Bush, Edw. Sobley, Chas. A. Schetky, U. S. N.; C. C. Vilamar.

## NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets..... 6 23 | Moon rises. 5 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 28 | Gov. Island. 8 17 | Hell Gate.. 9 39

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 30.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, March 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. March 19, off Bell Buoy, passed bark William Vero, bound in; 21st, at 5½ P. M., 160 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship Marathon, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 51, lon. 18, passed a National Co.'s steam-ship bound E.; 23d, at midnight, lat. 48 22, lon. 31 09, passed a steam-ship bound E., showing two blue lights and one rocket; 25th, lat. 46 16, lon. 39 12, passed steam-ship Denmark, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat. 43 47, lon. 46 20, saw ship Armada, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 43, lon. 48½, W. A. Company's steam-ship bound E.

Steamship Acadia, (Br.,) Lees, Palermo Feb. 10, Gibraltar 15th, via Bermuda, with fruit and three passengers to Henderson Bros. Put into Bermuda short of coal. Ship Portlaw, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York, arrived at Bermuda 21st inst. leaking and would discharge. A Swedish ship (from West India) went ashore on Bermuda Reef and was abandoned, and was soon after taken in charge by pilots, who undertook to carry her through the reef, but she struck and foundered.

Steam-ship Carmilla, (Br.,) Peace, Malta Feb. 3, via Messina 23d, Gibraltar March 2, with fruit to Henderson Bros. 18th inst., lat. 33 30, lon. 43 10, fell in with the Liverpool and Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Venezuelan; had lost her stern post and rudder in a gale; the screw was all right; took off 15 passengers and brought them to this port.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, March 18, via Havana, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. March 24 to 27, experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to E. N. E. and N. W., accompanied with heavy seas; March 28, off Cape Hatteras, passed a large number of square-rigged vessels bound N.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., March 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had heavy weather.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Tabor, (of Bath,) Otis, Manila Dec. 11, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.; vessel to Master. Passed Angier Dec. 25, Java Head 28th, Cape Good Hope Feb. 5; crossed the Equator 4th inst., lon. 35; Jan. 23, lat. 26 S., lon. 49 E., spoke ship Furness Abbey, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool, 32 ds. out; 14th inst., lat. 20 N., lon. 59 W., spoke steam-ship Duchess, of Lancaster, from Liverpool for Port-au-Prince, 30 ds. out; 18th, lat. 26, lon. 63, spoke brig Morning Light, from Porto Rico; 23d, lat. 30, lon. 67 40, saw schr. Watagua Farn, bound S.; had fine weather until 20th inst.; since then, strong gales.

Ship Western Chief, (of Plymouth, E.,) Hill, Manila Dec. 4, with mdse. to Finch, Edye & Co. Dec. 15, lat. 02 28 S., lon. 107 18 W., spoke ship Dondwald, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 17 ds. out; passed Angier Dec. 19, and spoke ship Arabia, bound down Sunda Straits; 28th, in Sunda Straits, ship Cervanth, (Sp.,) from Manila for Calmer, 11 ds. out; same day ship Arabian Maid, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 14 ds. out; same day ship Rajah, of Cichin, anchored; "Dreux 1st," Sunda Straits, bark Scawfell, (Br.,) from Bangkok for Cork, 24 ds. out. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1. Crossed the equator 1st inst., lon. 35 35; had fine weather to Cape Hatteras.

Bark Martha Radmann, (N. G.,) Berg, Newcastle, Eng., 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Came the southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda, thence had heavy gales from N. to N. W. and S. W. 25th inst., 90 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a quantity of barrels, &c., one bbl. being marked H. H. L.

Bark Sterling, (of Boston,) Pond, Zanzibar, Dec. 28, with mdse. to Arnold, Constable & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Jan. 23, St. Helena, Feb. 11, crossed the equator 27th inst., lon. 31.06. 27th inst., in an E. S. E. gale, was boarded by a sea which washed overboard C. P. Johnson, mate, of Dampensport, Me.; could not attempt to save him as there was a tremendous sea running; lost bulwarks, &c. 28th inst., no lat., spoke schr. Capella, Taylor, from Cardenas for New-York.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Goody, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. [illegible] lat. 32 35, long. 74 37 spoke brig Nebo, (Br.) from Southern Porto Rico for Baltimore; sailed in company with schr. Capella, (Br.) Taylor, for New-York.

Bark Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Middlesboro 58 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 25, John Smith, seaman, of Hamburg, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Elwood Cooper, Dyer, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to R. Murray, Jr. Had light winds and calms first part of the voyage, latter part strong N. W. gales; 27th, lat. 37 50, lon. 72 10, saw a large quantity of hard pine lumber.

Bark Flor del Mar, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wiswell, Buenos Ayres 60 days, with hides and wool to Wm. Ingalls. Was 20 ds. N. of lat. 30; crossed the equator Feb. 10; had severe weather since.

Bark Ibis, Crabtree, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Was 7 ds. N. of lat. 34 30. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Harriet, Heyer, Rotterdam 68 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Had heavy weather in the British Channel; made a Southern passage; Feb. 19, lat. 28 N., lon. 19 W., spoke bark La Platte, (Br.,) from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, 23 ds. out; Feb. 21, lat. 28 N., lon. 22 W., spoke bark Yange Yau, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam for Batavia, 25 ds. out; Feb. 24, lat. 22 50, lon. 23 42, bark Tropic, (Swed.,) from Cardiff for Callao, 26 ds. out; Feb. 25, lat. 22 03, lon. 24 45, brig Juno, (N. G.,) from Havre for Santa Martha, 20 ds. out; 5th inst., lat. 18, lon. 36 45, ship Adrian Lecour, (Fr.,) steering N.; 6th inst., lat. 17 26, lon. 37 55, ship Erasmus, (Dutch,) formerly American ship Ellen Stuart, for Rotterdam, 92 ds. out; 27th, off Hatteras, had a heavy S. E. gale and was 4 ds. N. of that point.

Bark Christianshaon, (Dan.,) Prieme, Santos 70 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 18; was 25 ds. N. of Bermuda; 16th, lat. 38 N., lon. 60 W., saw a quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of knees and the inside planking of a vessel; split sails, &c.

Bark Caro, (of Bucksport,) Carver, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bruguiere & Aviles—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carlson, Montevideo 75 ds., with hides and wool to R. P. Buck & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 21, in lon. 35; experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the passage; split sails, &c.; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had rough weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Chas. Albert, (Br.,) Hardy, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had rough weather, with strong northerly winds; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to D. Babcock. Had fine weather until 20th. Sld. in co. with brig Aglaia Sterling, for New-York.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to A. Abbot; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Elizabethport, for Halifax, N. S.

Brig Sea Breeze, Smith, Greenwich.

Brig Princetown, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank & Nellie, (of Rockland,) Bean, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses, to J. R. Brown. Since leaving had a continuation of gales; 14 ds. N. of Hatteras lost fore-sail, split jib and outer jib. On 27th, was in 8 fathoms of water, between Barnegat and Absecom, in an E. S. E. gale; lost deck-load and shifted cargo.

Schr. Argus Eye, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. March 20, 5 P. M., Double-head Shot Keys bearing S., saw schr. F. B. Colton, steering W.; sld. in co. with brigs John Welsh, Jr., J. B. Kirby, for Philadelphia and schr. Jas. Emson, for New-York, and brig Rio Grande, for New-Orleans.

Schr. R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Made the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks, from thence strong westerly gales. March 25, lat. 41 51, lon. 58 30, in a gale from N. W., lost foretopgallant-mast and jib-boom.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, (of Calais,) Alyward, Ponce, P. R., 25 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had northerly gales most of the passage. March 27, off the Capes of Virginia, had a gale from E. S. E., lasting 26 hours.

Schr. Willie Dill, Rowland, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had rough weather; lost part of deck load.

Schr. Clara Jenkins, (Br.,) Rice, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Had rough weather; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsil, Providence, in ballast to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Will load for Washington, N. C.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickens, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hattie E. Packer, Stout, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Titus, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. S. R. Herrick, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. L. Sturgis, Hatchins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Francis Burdett, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Success, Richards, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. H. Wright, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannibal, Frith, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah R. Jameson, Jameson, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Bassett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nautilus, Pike, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Avery, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Torry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edw. Ewing, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Wickson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. A. Morrill, Law, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Katy E. Clark, Elizabethport, for Troy.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Union Flag, Fleming, Providence.

Schr. Albion, Martin, Hyanis.

Schr. Alida, Wasson, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Providence.

Schr. Danl. Russell, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Bell, Kelly, Falmouth.

Schr. Alexander, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Whitewing, Cheesebo o, Westerly.

Schr. Plow Boy, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Heren Happuch, Ellis, New-London.

Schr. Blan, Webster, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Huntley, Fall River.

Schr. Fish Hawk, Adams, Newport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Long, New-Haven.

Schr. M. V. Vassar, Jr., Christie, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Jno. Fuller, Kane, Yarmouth.

Schr. Storm, Cobb, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Chase, Boston.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Emerick, Caswell, Wareham.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. J. Burley, Sanders, Providence.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Suris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Matthews, Belfast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Fall River.

Schr. S. Applegate, Starrs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lodowick Bill, Lockwood, Connecticut River.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conway, Providence.

Schr. Sunbeam, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.

Schr. L. S. Chase, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Norwich.

Schr. J. B. Blocker, Ross, Stonington.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Tinker, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, New-Haven.

Schr. Motto, Searls, Newport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Manhattan and China, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, light, E. S. E., cloudy.

### Below.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) from Porto Rico, via Bermuda 7 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Spoken March 28, lat. 39, lon. 73 30.

Brig Memphis, of and for Windsor, N. S., both by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 30.—Arr. steam-ships City of Cork, from Liverpool; Blackstone, from Baltimore; barks Young Turk, from Messina; C. A. Littlefield, from Antwerp; ship S. Vaughan, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark J. Steele, from Cardiff; brigs China, from the West Indies; Mariah Wheeler, from the West Indies; bark Canada, from Cardiff for Alexandria.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 28, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Hannibal and Julia Elizabeth.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Helen M. Waite, New-York, for Pembroke; Sea Queen, Baltimore, for Gardiner.

Sld. steamer Nereus; brig Merriwa.

At Tarpaulin Cove, 28th, brig Debora S. Soule, Matanzas, for Portland.

29th, A. M.—No arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Arr. ships Valparaiso and Governor Morton, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—Arr. schrs. Ann E. Carll, Philadelphia; David Miller, New-York; steam-ship San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York.

Cld. schrs. Eagle, for Satilla, to load for Brunswick, Me.; Ella Howell, Nassau; brig John Pierce, Wilmington, N. C.; ship Almira, for Brunswick to load for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—Sld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

### Marine Disaster.

LEWES, Del., March 30.—An unknown brig sunk off Polk's Beach on Sunday afternoon. Her fore-yards are out of water. It was reported last night that her men were still in the rigging, unable to get off.

### Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 13, bark Atlantic, ldg., for Europe; brigs Iza, for a port N. of Hatteras; T. H. Odiarne, do.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

HAVRE, March 30.—The steam-ship Paraguay, from New-York, arrived here late yesterday afternoon on the way to London.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 30.—The steam-ship America, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning on the way to Bremen.

The steam-ship Frankfort, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning on the way to Hamburg.

### Marine Disaster.

HAVRE, March 30.—The ship Martha Cobb, which has arrived from New-Orleans reports that she passed the schr. John C. Daker, abandoned, with sails and rudder gone.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, which the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be over-estimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO
THE PUBLIC.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY
I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

*All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.*

*We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.*

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 12, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.